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ZERI I POPULLIT REVIEWS 26TH CPSU CONGRESS

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["The Congress of the Soviet Revisionists--The Congress of Social and Pacifist Demagogy," editorial of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 18 Mar (ATA)--Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an editorial, which reads:

The 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which held its proceedings in Moscow from February 23 to March 3, convened in a difficult internal and external situation for the Soviet revisionists. It was summoned when the present-day political, economic and social crisis that has gripped the capitalist world, integral part of which is the Soviet Union, has reached one of the most culminating points.

Brezhnev's attempt to conceal the real situation directly expresses the general crisis of modern revisionism

The plans for the development of economy have not been realised, the rates of production have fallen, the new techologies have lagged behind, agriculture is in a permanent stagnation, the relations among the republics are getting worse and the spiritual life of the society is degenerating more and more. The Soviet Union is in crisis not only with its Warsaw Treaty allies, as is confirmed by the events in Poland, but also with the other revisionists, especially with the Eurocommunists who are ever more opposing their being under Moscow's guidance. The rivalry with U.S. imperialism for spheres of influence and world domination, for markets and resources of raw materials, for strategic positions has become more acute. The Soviet Union has great contradictions and, this is the most important, with the peoples of the world, who are resisting to and are opposing its expansionist and hegemonic policy more and more.

Brezhnev's report failed to deal with these problems even superficially and it didn't make an analysis on the internal and external situations. It was a document which was completely characterised by an open pragmatist spirit. In the whole, it was a hotch-potch of concrete directives and instructions on current and ordinary questions of economy and daily life.

He sought to pass the lack of analysis, the overcoming of the problems preoccupying the Soviet people by creating the impression that the "correct line" has allegedly been defined once and forever and that they are advancing on the "broad road" by Brezhnev. He sought to convince the others that the Soviet society and state have allegedly reached such a stage when their development are no longer faced either with ideological or political, economic and cultural problems.

Brezhnev's attempt to conceal the real situation, to cover up the internal and external contradictions of the Soviet Union, the lack of new ideas, clearly expresses the general crisis of modern revisionism, the inability of the Soviet leadership to solve the problems and difficulties facing the Soviet Union. Therefore, the only alternative Brezhnev and the other revisionist chieftains of the Soviet Union had was to formulate a propaganda material which would rely on social demogogy internally and pacifist demagogy internationally. Such was Brezhnev's report, such were the contributions by the delegates, such were the free advertisements the foreign revisionist delegates did not spare to Brezhnev's line.

The promises dished out in abundance at the 26th congress are hallucinations and empty words

Though a special report on economy was delivered at the 26th Congress of the Soviet revisionist party, the questions of economy occupied more than one third of Brezhnev's speech. His innumerable words to camouflage that ball of profound contradictions the Soviet capitalist economy is wrapped round, fail to hide the tensions existing in it, its gloomy prospects. The attempt Brezhnev and his followers display to present the present-day Soviet economy, which has taken a yellow colour for some time now, with rosy colours, hardly can deceive the ran-and-file Soviet working people, who are bearing on their shoulders the crisis of this economy with all grave consequences deriving from it.

Just as at the previous congresses, at this one, the Brezhnev leadership trumpeted a number of plans and measures about the alleged elevation of the wellbeing of the people. We can say that the Soviet people have been fed up with such plans and forecasts. In the 60's Khrushchev pompously launched the slogan: "Reach and surpass the United States," while in the early 70's Brezhnev proclaimed the program of "filling the market with mass consumer goods." But life confirmed that these were hallucinations and empty words, just as the promises dished out in abundance at the 26th congress.

It is a fact that the overt covert price rises, the shortages of first necessity goods, black market and the competition of the new Soviet capitalists and bureaucracy to get richer on the blood and sweat of the rank-and-rile working people, the militarisation of economy characterize the economy of the Soviet Union today.

According to the figures Brezhnev mentioned about the past and forthcoming plans, it is clearly seen that here we have to do with a systematic slackening of the advance of economy. The national incomes, which are the most synthetic index of every economy, keep increasing very slowly. The rates of their increase during the current five year plan are among the lowest the Soviet economy has ever known. As compared with the average rates, these, too, quite low for the 15 year long period, 1961-1975. Today's rates are about two times less. Such a situation has its basis in the inability of the capitalist system of the Soviet economy to increase and activate the factors of development, the human resources and the productive forces of the country.

The Soviet leaders have pinned great hopes for the renewal of economy on the effectiveness of investments and the production expenditures. From this factor, they think to ensure about 9/10 of the access of the national incomes. These are calculations made in air and which have no real basis. The Soviet leaders spoke at the congress about the low rate of labour productivity, about important weaknesses in quality, about a large-scale non-utilisation of the productive capacities in industry, transport, etc., about the recession and stagnation of agricultural production, about the high cost of electric power resources and mineral raw materials. They were also forced to admit that during the last decade the fundamental productive funds grew 1.4 times faster than the national incomes, something which clearly shows of an accentuated lowering of the effectiveness of their use, etc. It is clearly seen that the plans drafted out and promises made have no guarantee to be turned into reality. The situation the Soviet economy is in cannot change for better within the next five years and there cannot be accomplished miracles as Brezhnev wants.

Growing disproportions in the fields of production and consumption

In the Soviet capitalist economy, the disproportions in the field of production and consumption are strikingly increasing. The mass consumer goods and food stuffs in particular are completely insufficient. They fail to cover the purchasing power which has gone out of control and exerts great pressure.

But no matter what the Soviet revisionists can do, the contradictions and pressure cannot be avoided. On the contrary, through the plans they outline and the measures they take, they further deepen them.

How can the contradiction between production and consumption be solved when the rates of fundamental investments are foreseen to be 50 per cent less, when the rate of accumulation in the utilisation of the national income too, under the pretext of the increasing effectiveness of investments, falls from year to year, when the non-productive sphere is extended beyond every limit and is forecast to have faster rates than the material production. How can they be eliminated when military expenditure, according to calculations made, swallow over 30 per cent of the national income yearly, about one third of the production of metallurgical and machine building industries, over one seventh of the energy resources and when one tenth of the able-bodied labour power and the most capable scientific and technical forces work in military sectors.

Agriculture is the weakest point in Soviet economy

The weakest point in the Soviet economy is agriculture. It is in a state of stagnation and for some important products it witnessed also falls. It is not difficult to find out the causes. The following of capitalist road in the development of agriculture led to abandonment en masse of the countryside by the peasantry, the closing down of tractor and machine stations led to incomplete utilization of the technical means, the struggle for profits and the black market orientated and spontaneously led to a disproportional structure of the agricultural production, the great disorders existing in transport and in all other links of the agricultural production led to the ill using, stealing and damaging en masse of the agricultural products, etc, etc.

The Soviet leaders were forced to admit the grave situation of agriculture at their latest congress, too. One thing is clearly seen: The Soviet agriculture suffers from shortage of great funds for its modernisation. But these funds have not been found and can not be found. They are engulfed by the war industry, armament race, the maintenance of a several million army, the expenditures for economic and military expansion.

Under such circumstances, Brezhnev finds no other way out but turn to private initiative. He declared at the congress that the Soviet party government have adopted a series of laws and measures for the further increase of individual revenues in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, as well as the granting of the right to the workers and officials living in the cities, too, to have such economies. At the same time, it is powerfully encouraging the distribution of the livestock of kolkhozes and sovkhozes to individual economies for keeping and raising them there. It is clearly seen that the Soviet revisionists are ruining the form of the group and state capitalist property and are passing on to the individual private economy.

This new reform might bring some benefit to the Soviet leadership. Formally, it frees the Soviet leadership from the state responsibility for the peoples food because it passes it on to the individual private farmer. But the people remain foodless. It has already been proven and it is being proven each day that the small divided agrarian economies are unable to organise and develop the great agricultural production. A typical example is Poland where the divided private property predominates in the countryside and where the shortage of food is one of the reasons of the great social shakings this country is experiencing.

Typical wound of a capitalist society

The crisis phenomena and in general the policy of capitalist development of the country have further deepened the all-round degeneration of the Soviet society, the degradation of its socio-political structures. Brezhnev himself was forced to admit in his report many typical wounds for a capitalist society. Thus, for example, he admitted the existence and the further deepening of the disproportions in the socio-economic and cultural development among various zones and territories, the existence of chauvinist manifestations and stands towards the small nations, narrow nationalism and anti-Semitism. He was obliged to admit that the abandonment of work, the ensuring of living without working, laziness, bribes and speculations, various stealings and abuses have become daily phenomena in the Soviet Union. When Brezhnev himself declares at the congress that "there are in country such people who seek to give less and get more from the state," that "in the conditions of such a psycology, there emerge egotism and petty-bourgeois spirit, the tendencies to get richer, indifferentism towards the troubles and problems of the people," it can easily be understood that how grave, difficult and degenerated is the real situation dominating in the Soviet Union.

Brezhnev and his colleagues did not present any concrete measure with regard to the liquidation of these negative social phenomena and they confined themselves to general preachings which are similar to those of the Gospel. They flounder in this situation and they make theorisations that the Soviet Union is entering into a new stage, in which there will allegedly achieved the liquidation of class and national distinctions and the economic-cultural territorial disproportions. All these theories are mere hallucinations and demagogy. The present-day Soviet reality shows that no class rapprochement is occuring there, but on the contrary, the gap between them is deepening and extending. A new bourgeois class which rules over the working people and exploits them, has already been created there. This class, which is becoming richer and richer, is quite obviously differentiating itself from the incomes it owns, from the numerous privileges, the way of living, the dominant positions it has in the society, etc. As far as the relations among the nationalities are concerned, they are not characterised by the equality about which Brezhnev speaks of. It is the Russians those who have the party, state power, army, security service in their hands and who decide over the great questions of the internal and external policy, who give orders and make the law.

The social demagogy of Brezhnev and the veneering of the reality cannot heal the wounds of the rotten capitalist Soviet society. The clamorous promises about general wellbeing that the Soviet leaders advertised at the congress, are castles in the air. In the future, too, the tightened belt and the feeding up with an empty lay in store for the Soviet people.

Through pacifist demagogy, Brezhnev seeks to cover up the ever increasing aggressiveness of Soviet imperialism

As expected, Brezhnev's report and all the preceedings of the congress devoted a special place to foreign policy. He tried to give a peace-loving tone to his words and present himself as standard-bearer of peace. But the present-day dangerous situations, international tensions, interferences, threats and dangers that are menancing the people due to the aggressive policy and actions of the Soviet Union do not leave Brezhnev to sell his false money for god. The pacifist demagogy is an old trick of the imperialist powers, for which we can say that Brezhnev uses skillfully:

Through this, he seeks to cover up the ever increasing aggressiveness of Soviet imperialism, its expansionist and hegemonic policy and predatory aims towards the freedom, independence and sovereignty of the peoples. In fact what Brezhnev seeks is not "the strengthening of peace and the lowering of tension, the protection of Soviet rights and freedom of the people," as he claims, but the development of international relations to that direction so that they should be subjected to the political, economic and strategic interests of the Soviet Union.

The "peace" Brezhnev wants does not and cannot aim at mobilizing the peoples to expose and oppose the war plans of the imperialist powers, to hinder and ban the armaments race, to put an end to the imperialist oppression and exploitation in the world. By "peace" he implies the preservation of the present imperialist status quo, the liquidation precisely of the resistance of the peoples towards the warmongering policy of the superpowers, the lowering of their vigilance towards the enslaving plans and plots of the imperialist powers. When Brezhnev speaks of "peace", he wants peace with the United States of America, he wants agreements, compromises and mutual concession with U.S. imperialism for the division and domination of the world.

The whole chapter of Brezhnev's report on the foreign policy was a direct rebuff to Reagan, who wants to reestablish the American leadership in the Western capitalist world. They in the Kremlin heard and correctly understood that Reagan does not want to have many partners in the world affairs, that he, irrespective of the pompous threatening words towards the Soviet Union, wants collaboration with it and mutual acceptable agreements. Brezhnev anticipated Reagan's demands and accepted the bargain. "It is common knowledge," he said, "that the international atmosphere depends to a great extent on the policy of the USSR and the USA." "The state of relation between the USSR and the USA now and the acuteness of international problems that demand solution, he declared, according to our opinion, dictates the need for a dialogue at all levels, and of an active dialogue at that. We are disposed for a dialogue." And Brezhnev speaks openly of the items they can bargain over.

One such item is the Middle East oil. "The state of stability and tranquility," Brezhnev says, "can be established in this region through joint efforts by all the parties involved." So Brezhnev says to Reagan, if you want to avoid the danger of war between us, we are ready to conclude an agreement, to preserve the interests of the two sides, that is, we must make mutual concessions to each other. "We are ready to negotiate with the USA on the Persian Gulf, the Far East, Africa, Europe, the Indian Ocean and all the other regions of the world" he says. Thus, not only the USA, but also the Soviet Union has "vital", that is, imperialist interests in these zones. Now Brezhnev wants these "vital interests" to be mutually honoured and guaranteed by the two superpowers.

The policy of rapprochement and collaboration
in the relations of the Soviet Union with
the USA is fraught with great dangers to
the freedom and independence of the peoples

Reagan's acceptance in principle of Brezhnev's proposal for a summit meeting, at a time when all were waiting for the "cold war" to break out, reveals that Kremlin's offer for bargains is welcome in Washington. From this it is evident that the imperialist global strategy of bipolarization, preached by Khrushchev and pursued by Nixon, is quite likely to come to the fore again.

The policy of rapprochement and collaboration Brezhnev wants to pursue in the relations with the USA, and that can be accepted in America, is fraught with great dangers to the freedom and independence of the peoples. One of its first aims is to strengthen the U.S. and Soviet dictate in the respective spheres of influence, to keep in check the disobedient partners and exlude them from the participation in the solution of international problems, to stop the attempts on their part for the extension of their political and economic influence in various countries of the world from growing more intensified. There is no doubt, for instance, that the establishment of broader collaboration between the Soviet Union and the USA in various fields, such as in armaments, trade, control of seas, space and others, will further strengthen the U.S. domination in Western Europe, will make China and Japan more acquiescent in and respectful to the global interests of the superpowers. At the same time, the Soviet Union will have it easier to strengthen its influence which was shaken by its interference in Czechoslovakia, by the agression against Afghanistan and confused by the events in Poland.

The Soviet-U.S. rapprochement will be turned into a new onslaught on various peoples and countries of the world, into an attempt to make international law of the dictate and arbitrariness of the superpowers. In regard to this Comrade Enver Hoxha has pointed out that "both when the superpowers work together and when they quarrel, it is the others who pay the bill."

attempts to furnish an ideological basis
to the Kremlin's revisionist policy
of the integration and merger of the East
European countries into the Soviet Empire

As was expected, in his report Brezhnev attached special importance to the so-called socialist community. It was the only part of the report in which he discarded his matter-of-fact style for more theoretical formulations. He tried to furnish an ideological basis to the Kremlin's revisionist policy of integration and merger of the revisionist countries of Eastern Europe in the Soviet Empire. Brezhnev demanded from these countries that they fully and finally renounce any kind of sovereignty and independent development. He demanded a total integration in all the fields: political, economic, military, cultural and spiritual. Indeed, he presented a long-term program and set out a series of concrete measures to reach this target. Brezhnev declared, "Life itself sets the task of completing the coordination of plans with the coordination of the economic policy in general. Even such problems as rapprochement of structures of economic mechanisms. The further development of direct ties among departments, mergers and enterprises, which take part in cooperation, the creation of joint firms, are on the order of the day. Other forms of combining our attempts and resources are possible as well. This directive of Brezhnev is clear evidence of the fact that the economies of the revisionist countries of East Europe as of now will be directly run by the central Soviet state apparatus, in much the same manner as the federated republics, such as Armenia or Tadzhikistan. Similar integration and management is being sanctioned in other fields, too such as in the foreign policy, through the founding of the Committee of the Foreign Ministers presided by Gromyko, the activity of the parties, which is directed by the meetings of the secretaries of the Central Committees according to the respective sectors, where directives are given on the organisational, political, propaganda and other work and where the secretaries of the CC of the CPSU have the last word. As for the armies of the satellite countries, they have long ago been put under the Soviet command. In a word, things are going towards the abolition of all boundaries and distinctions towards the complete and all-round subjugation of these countries and their transformation into federated republics of the Soviet Union.

Brezhnev unsparingly advertised the relations among the states of the so-called socialist community as "correct, equal, fraternal." Even relations among these states he no longer calls "international relations" but "relations among peoples." But then the question arises: If they are not international relations among states, what is done with their state sovereignty, with the right of each state to act in a sovereign way towards other states, even if they are socialist? As it seems, even "limited sovereignty" irritates Brezhnev, so he avoids it completely and now comes out with "relations among peoples", which, as known, cannot replace and, even less eliminate international relations among states.

In his speech Brezhnev tried to present the "socialist community" as a kind of new formation, a "fraternal community" amongst various peoples and states, where complete unity and eternal harmony, ideal friendship and a spirit of pure socialist internationalism prevail. But what happened in Czechoslovakia and what is now happening in Poland? Russian tanks are waiting from hour to hour the order to move into Poland to establish "correct, equal and fraternal relations," as they established them long before in Czechoslovakia. Brezhnev may play on words as much as he wants, but the facts that the European countries continue to remain in the "socialist community" thanks to the Soviet bayonets and boots. Likewise it is a fact that the more the time goes by the more contradictions and frictions among these countries increase, the more frequent become the pressure and interference of the Soviet Union to establish the "order" in its empire by violence. This is an inevitable result of the revisionist policy and ideology, which are a permanent source of splits, feuds and degeneration.

The policy of the Soviet Union in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the other countries is a typically imperialist, expansionist and hegemonic policy

The expansionist and hegemonic aims of the present leadership of the Kremlin were also apparent in the way Brezhnev treated the problems of the liberation movement and the new states which aspire to independent development.

Despite the use of some ordinary slogans which have already become a routine of the Soviet propaganda jargon, claiming that the Soviet Union "helps the liberation movements and the anti-imperialist forces, without any interest," that it is the "natural ally" of the new countries and others, Brezhnev treated the problems of these countries in the prism of the Soviet rivalry with U.S. imperialism and of the struggle and attempts to extend the Soviet domination to them. Thus, for instance, he tried to justify the occupation of Afghanistan as an act prompted by the threat of an intervention by U.S. imperialism. Now we see that in order to intervene in El Salvador, America, too, is resorting to the same pretext, the Soviet threat. The various imperialists may always find such pretexts to justify their interference in the internal affairs of other countries. But whatever the attempts of Brezhnev or Reagan, they cannot justify the aggressive policy of the superpowers and, even less, to legalize the violation of the freedom and independence of nations, their enslavement of the peoples. The intervention of the Soviet social imperialists in Angola, Ethiopia, and especially in Afghanistan, has revealed and is constantly revealing that the policy of the Soviet Union in Africa, Asia, Latin America and other countries, has not at all to do with "socialism," "internationalism" or "support of the national liberation struggles." It is a typically imperialist, expansionist and hegemonic policy. The Soviet Union, the same as the United States of America, is today the greatest enemy of the freedom and independence of the peoples, the greatest supporter of neocolonialist oppression and exploitation.

The revisionist parties of the West do not obey Moscow's orders

One of the problems that has preoccupied the Soviet leadership in recent years has been that of the relations with the other revisionist parties. The abandonment of Marxism-Leninism and the betrayal of the revolution that occurred in the Soviet Union as well as the spread of revisionism in the communist parties, brought these parties ever closer to the bourgeoisie of their countries, while detaching them from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The contradictions of the bourgeoisie of different countries with the Soviet Union are also reflected in the relations of these parties with the Soviet revisionist party. Faced with such a situation this time, Brezhnev was forced, at least in words, to give up the theory of "the conductor's baton" and express himself in favour of the pluralist formulae of the Eurocommunists. As a compensation, he wants them to support Soviet foreign policy and especially, not to criticise the internal situation in the Soviet Union and its activities in the international arena. He is forced to withdraw because the Western revisionist parties no longer obey Moscow's orders. Therefore, he seeks to ensure at least, a loyal stand on their part towards the Soviet Union.

The revisionist ideology is an ideology which divides and not unites. The general political, ideological and moral crisis that has gripped these parties constantly arouses and spreads the spirit of narrow nationalism and of bourgeois chauvinism. Moreover, besides the constant pressure the bourgeoisie exercises on these parties in order to bring them to free themselves fully from Moscow, there exists also the fear that if they support foreign policy of the Soviet Union, a policy that now has been exposed as an open aggressive policy, they will be isolated even more from the masses and their influence on them will further decrease.

The line the 26th congress worked out will bring new evils to the Soviet peoples and new threats to the freedom and independence of the peoples

The 26th congress of the Soviet revisionist party closed with great fuss and clamour. The promises of the Soviet leadership for improving the life of the people and its committment to a peacefully international policy are the main characteristics of its demagogy. Party congresses in the Soviet Union are held in succession, reports and speeches are delivered, plans and resolutions worked out, but the inner contradictions keep on extending and deepening, new difficulties are added to the old ones while in the field of international relations, Brezhnev's policy further increases tensions, insecurity and the threat of war. The congress held in Moscow is a congress of renegades from Marxism-Leninism, of a revisionist anti-Marxist party which stands at the head of a pseudo-revolutionary, antisocialist and imperialist state. The line it worked out will bring new evils to the Soviet peoples and new threats to the peoples. Therefore, rejection of all remaining illusions about the Soviet Union being a socialist country as well as denunciation by an opposition to its aggressive and hegemonic policy, is a duty of all revolutionary and progressive people of the world. This struggle is both actual and necessary for the triumph of the cause of the revolution, socialism and liberation of the peoples.

The superpowers want to redivide the world and they will never renounce this objective

The demagogy, deceit and blackmail against the peoples permeate the policy of the imperialist, bourgeois and revisionist great powers through and through. Everyday events prove that the superpowers make the law over the others, that the multinationals dominate the world economy. One has never seen such colossal dimensions of plunder of raw materials belonging to the other peoples, such a monstrous monopolizing of their power resources, such inequality in the exchanges of international trade between rich and poor countries. Being unable to cope with this general onslaught of international capitalism and the pressure of the economic crisis that has it in its grip for years on end, the bourgeois, capitalist and revisionist states have plunged deep in debt. The richer states rule the poorer states and keep them bound in chains. The states and peoples of the world, plunged in debt and unable to disintricate [as received] themselves from this situation, are more and more submitting to the dictate and arbitrariness of the great imperialist powers, losing their moral, political independence, their national sovereignty and with a noose around their necks, are being forced to join the maddening dance of the great world crisis.

The cost of living is rising higher and higher for the working masses in the capitalist and revisionist countries. Prices for mass consumer goods are increasing from one day to the other and there is no sign that they will ever stop in their upward trend. Unemployment and inflation are growing out of all control. New debts are being added to the old ones, and the chains of neo-colonialism are becoming ever heavier. Of tens and hundreds of billions of dollars that circulate in the form of credits, aid, technical assistance or services, no single cent ever goes to the advantage of the masses. Those who rule the country and people utilize the debts to buy weapons under the pretext of balancing the military potential of the superpowers and wanting to create the impression that the smaller countries are independent and are arming allegedly to preserve their national independence.

It is a long time since world imperialism tries to cover up or present in a bright light this whole system of plunder, oppression and domination by the superpowers and international big capital, by creating a number of various opportunist, bourgeois and revisionist theories. Time proved that "the Third World", "the non-aligned world" and other such fables are only nuances of the same demagogy and utter deceit. Disarmament, the promises of international peace and security at Helsinki, "human rights", the pilgrimages of the Polish pope and other such things are only lies and opium for the peoples, who languish under the heel of imperialist oppression. At the same time they are a means and a cover for the bourgeois ruling cliques, of whatever colour, to maintain their power over the peoples and to put this power in the service of the great which bids the highest price. Those who are for decades carrying out this sinister and enslaving policy call it clever and resilient.

The world capitalist press occupies itself extensively with them, advertises them and presents them as angels of peace and savers of the world. A monstrous machine of intrigues, plots and lies is working on a world scale to make white black and black white.

The proletariat is fighting for the defence of its class rights and the peoples for liberation from imperialism and neo-colonialism. However, the strikes and the revolts of the workers are being put off the right road and manipulated by the opportunists and reaction.

The imperialist and neo-colonialist powers strive to deviate the national-liberation wars from their real objectives and turn them into local wars in their own interests, thus inciting and preparing a world war . The superpowers want to redivide the world and they will never renounce this objective. This is where their exploiting system, their hegemony-seeking and expansionist policy lead them to. Nevertheless, out of fear of an atomic war, which would be inevitable in that case, they try to avert and put off a direct confrontation between themselves. In spite of this, they prepare and arm themselves and the others for this purpose. All these preparations and activities are accompanied with blackmail and threats, resorted to indiscriminately towards their allies or non-allied countries, with the nightmare of war, with filthy deals, with corruption and degeneration.

The revolution is the salvation of mankind

The situation in the world today shows that all the bourgeois, capitalist and revisionist systems, wherever they are and under whatever form they appear, are in a complete, general, deep crisis which has swept all the fields of their life. The efforts of the bourgeoisie and the revisionists to find a way out are fruitless. Any other solution, apart from the revolution, is temporary and doomed to failure. Only the violent revolution against the bondage of capital puts and end to the bourgeois-capitalist system of oppression and exploitation, a downright corrupt and degenerated system.

The contradictions of capitalist society cannot be solved through reforms. Imperialist oppression and exploitation cannot be eliminated either through the generosity of the banks or the clemency of the church. For them to be liquidated, the world must be transformed, the capitalist system must be eliminated, American and Soviet imperialism must be overthrown, world capitalism must be destroyed, bourgeois society must be replaced by the new genuine socialist society. This is what the proletariat and the peoples desire and aspire to. However, socialism does not come of itself. It is the offspring of a consistent radical revolution, is the supreme objective that can be reached through toil, sacrifices and unyielding struggle in every country where the conditions have matured. And the true revolutionaries must not spare their efforts and forces to see that these conditions should mature and be prepared in every country. The revolution is the salvation of mankind. Many might regard this as utopia, but Marx and Lenin are not utopians.

PLANNING, BUDGETING COMMISSION MEETS 16 MARCH

AU162023 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] The Commission for Planning and Budgeting of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania met on 16 March to discuss the bills of the state plan for economic and cultural development of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for 1981, and the state budget for 1981. It also defined its tasks in connection with presenting these bills for approval in the forthcoming session of the People's Assembly.

YUGOSLAV 'ANTI-BULGARIAN PROPAGANDA' QUESTIONED

AU181553 Sofia BTA in English 1433 GMT 18 Mar 81

["For More Consistency, Good Will and Constructiveness"--BTA headline--quotation mark as received]

[Text] Sofia, 18 Mar (BTA)--Today's OTECHESTVEN FRONT carries the following article by Mr Stefan Tikhchev.

"Recently the Yugoslav press and other mass media have made room for the reappearance, in close ranks and in large print, of headlines, which, with former activity and insistence--qualities more suitable for nobler and constructive purposes--are ascribing hard sins and most incredible intentions to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. What can be said to answer them?

As is well known, the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria thoroughly aimed at the strengthening of peace and security, at the promotion of detente and international cooperation and first of all at detente, goodneighbourliness and cooperation in the Balkans, accords a place of prominence to the indefatigable efforts at further expanding and furthering Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations. This policy meets fully the lasting common interests and aspirations of the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples, the interests of peace, detente and cooperation in the Balkans and broader aspects.

Our public has noted with satisfaction that over recent years, major positive steps have been taken towards the development of relations and cooperation between the two countries. A number of meetings and talks have been held between high-ranking political figures, including summit ones. The contacts between sociopolitical and mass organizations, between representatives of the economic and cultural circles are being expanded. As a result of all this, important agreements have been reached on the development of mutually advantageous cooperation in the political, economic and cultural spheres. A real progress was been made in their implementation, which reflects the mutual wish, the mutual interests and the mutual efforts at improving all-round Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations.

Bulgaria holds in high esteem this positive trend of development and supports it actively. To strengthen, stabilize and promote this process resting on a principle-consistent, equitable and mutually advantageous basis, is how Bulgaria sees the place and role of high-ranking officials and institutions of the two countries, their duty before the present and the future generations; because Bulgaria is convinced in the objective existence of not only the need and the mutual benefit of the improvement of bilateral relations, but in the objective existence of a real possibility to take important steps in that direction.

It can only be regretted that recently the press and other mass media in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have sharply stepped up the anti-Bulgarian propaganda. Ungrounded accusations and attacks are levelled at the policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; a psychosis of tension and confrontation is created. The essential nature of these can be explained in no other way but as an attempt at counteracting the timidly emerging fragile process of easing Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations, a process nursed by bilateral efforts.

It is clear for everybody that if reasons are sought to thwart the development of relations, it is an easy job to find them. Motives can be found in abundance in both the old and the new history. If we were to follow suit and start delving for suitable motives it won't take us long to find them. The Yugoslav press today is daily and generously supplying us with such motives and opportunities. What are for instance these accusations and who are the accusers, who ascribe to the Bulgarian Communist Party... collaboration with fascism, opportunism, treachery and other absurdities, to say nothing of the doubtful writings against our country which have already become propaganda hackneyed phrases. The question is who needs the approach that is now winning the upper hand in the Yugoslav press and where is this path leading to?

It is a fact of general knowledge that the policy of a state is proclaimed not by signed articles, but by the official statements and actions of her high-ranking officials. The policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria towards the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, has been repeatedly stated in an explicit and authoritative manner personally by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, in his reports, speeches, interviews. It is contained in a number of other official party and government documents. It is convincingly reaffirmed with practical deeds aimed at the comprehensive development of bilateral relations. In this policy there has never been and there is not any hesitation. It is a principled, consistent and constructive policy.

In our opinion the task is to make every possible effort to follow unswervingly the path of improving the relations and not to seek and defend different extreme stands with the view to complicating these relations. It is easy to frustrate bilateral relations. Neither many efforts nor much reason are needed for this purpose. The only reasonable and right solution to the problem is to move firmly and consistently forward, to remove the obstacles, to improve constantly the climate of our bilateral relations despite the difficulties we shall encounter on our way. The mass media can make a significant contribution to create such a climate but it can also gravely impair it. It is absolutely clear the improvement and promotion of the relations demand from each of these two countries to cover their own part of the road leading to their real improvement.

As far as the People's Republic of Bulgaria is concerned, as Mr Todor Zhivkov has repeatedly stated, we are filled with a wish, good will and constructiveness aimed at developing all-round and active political, economic and cultural cooperation with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on an equitable and mutually advantageous basis. Just as before, we shall continue to follow this policy consistently, we shall cover our part of the way leading to further strengthening of understanding, cooperation and friendly relations with all the Balkan peoples, the fraternal peoples of Yugoslavia included. We believe in the future of the Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations, we are making and will continue to make our contribution to following this solely correct line. Meanwhile we hope that we shall not be misunderstood. Common sense should triumph. The process of improving cooperation and goodneighborliness between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia must be preserved and further promoted.

TU DAILY CARRIES TRICHKOV'S ARTICLE ON CONTROL

AU131533 Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 13 Mar (BTA)--Mr Krustyu Trichkov, chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, writes in today's TRUD on the contribution of the socialist control bodies to the materialization of the party line adopted since the April plenum of the CC of the BCP (1956). The April line of the party has restored the Leninist principles and norms of party life and leadership and opened up broad vistas to Bulgaria's socio-economic development. The socialist control bodies have been set up at the initiative of Georgi Dimitrov. They have been modelled on the example of the Soviet People's Control. The April plenum had a favourable effect for raising still higher the role of control in the state and social life. The control has become an active assistant of the party in the struggle for overcoming the difficulties in the economic and cultural buildup, in the strengthening of the state discipline and socialist law.

A unified state and people's control system has been established here. It united the state control with the public control of the workers and is functioning on the basis of united principles, united methods and science based criteria. The control has become an active factor for the consolidation of the political system and for developing socialist democracy. The public and people's character of the control is expressed to the full in the organisation and activity of the People's Control Commissions. They employ more than 200,000 people's controllers--the best workers in the production sphere and specialist in different fields. Controlling the fulfillment of the party and governmental decisions, the workers are actively helping this fulfilment.

POLISH OFFICIAL CITED ON ANTISOCIALIST FORCES

LD131806 Prague CTK in English 1712 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Prague, 13 Mar (CETEKA)--"We are against anarchy, against wildcat strikes and against all antisocialist forces such as "KOR", said Wlodzimierz Sokorski, chairman of the Polish Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy who ended his visit to Czechoslovakia on Thursday. He said in an interview for RUDE PRAVO that during his talks with Czechoslovak representatives, he was assured of Czechoslovakia's great sympathies and confidence that Poland will be able to solve its problems. He stressed that the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy works for consistent implementation of the process of socialist renewal in Poland, and for the strengthening and development of Poland's friendship with the Soviet Union and all socialist countries.

He described as false the assertions that there are no serious enemies of socialism in Poland, and said antisocialist forces consolidated their positions wherever mistakes and bureaucratic deformations took place in the past, as well as in rural areas and at universities.

TRADE UNION DISCUSSION OF ECONOMIC PLANS NOTED

LD181512 Prague CTK in English 1134 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Prague, 18 Mar (CETEKA)--Trade union organizations are busy discussing the 1981 enterprise economic plans and their implementation with managements--such is the principle of the working people's participation in the management and control of the economy in socialist Czechoslovakia.

This discussion is followed by the conclusion of collective labour contract between the enterprise management and the trade union organization at the plant. The contract safeguards the development of production and improvement of the working, social and cultural conditions of workers.

The Czechoslovak trade union movement has a 30-year tradition of annual conclusion of collective labour contracts. This form of the working people's participation in economic management was declared by the second trade union congress in 1949. Since then, it has been an effective instrument for the protection of the rights (?and interests) of workers. Collectives labour contracts also arouse the interest of individuals and teams in the economic results of their enterprise.

Czechoslovak trade unions, the largest organization in Czechoslovakia, have a (?total) membership of seven million and their role is particularly distinct in the discussion of this year's plans, as 1981 is the first year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

The importance of this stage is underlined by the fact that the Set of Measures To Improve Planned Management is being introduced into practice.

Another significant mission of trade unions is to orientate the initiative of workers to economic development, and to support socialist emulation. This is important in view of the urgent demand for higher productivity of labour, better effectiveness and rationalization of production.

The share of trade unions in economic and social development clearly testifies to the development of socialist democracy in Czechoslovakia.

EXTENT OF FLOOD DAMAGES, DANGER REPORTED

LD170028 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] In the last few days we have been asked continuously about the extent of damage in connection with the increased flow in our rivers.

It is too early to cite exact figures but Comrade Safarik [secretary of the CPCZ Central Bohemia Region] said that, as an example, in the Central Bohemia Region 5,000 hectares of agricultural land were flooded; in the North Bohemia Region 4-5,000 hectares were flooded; in the East Bohemia Region 10,000 hectares of arable land and 12,000 hectares of meadows were flooded; and in the South Moravia Region about 2,000 hectares of arable ground and 1,000 hectares of meadows were flooded.

According to a CTK report, in the Sokolov lignite extraction area lakes of water were created in opencast mines, swallowing up tens of kilometers of track. The heavily flooded areas where the giant excavation machinery has sunk into the mud are particularly apparent.

With the exception of some rivers in Slovakia, the level of rivers throughout the country is now receding. Hydrologists anticipate an early improvement of the situation, as is illustrated by the flood report from South Moravia.

The level of rivers in the South Moravia Region is gradually receding but the lower Morava River basin, between Hodonin dam and the Straznice area, is still in danger. The third-degree flood alert, to us equivalent to a state of danger, has applied since 10 March. We are in constant contact with the control centers on the Morava, and our district flood commission is dealing with the situation as it arises. According to the latest reports, the water flow at this place has reached the highest level in the past decade. This is reflected in the fact that about 2,000 hectares of agricultural land have been flooded.

According to the latest reports, the level of the Morava is gradually receding, and we expect the normalization of the situation soon.

Flood Levels in Slovakia

LD172148 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Summary] There is third-degree flood activity on the Danube at Sturovo; the river there is swelling now. A flood alert has been declared again on the Hron and the Nitra. It is anticipated that the rivers of Western and Central Slovakia will continue to recede. In Eastern Slovakia, however, owing to heavy rain, increased river levels are expected, but with the exception of the Latorica and the Bodrog there should be no higher degrees of flood activity.

Karlovy Vary Improving

LD181342 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Summary] The situation on the Ohre and Tepla Rivers in Karlovy Vary is improving at last and Karlovy Vary spa, including the springs in the city center, is out of danger. According to preliminary estimates, the recent flooding in the Karlovy Vary area caused damage of about Kcs100 million.

However, the critical situation, aggravated by today's rainy weather, continues in Jachymov where the dam of the city lake burst on 13 March.

In Northern Moravia, the greatest damage has been caused by the Morava River in the Sumperk, Olomouc and Prerov districts. Almost 6,000 hectares of winter cereals, rape, perennial fodder, meadows and other cultures, are under water in the three districts.

In the North Moravia Region, 700 hectares of arable soil have been washing away in hilly areas.

HONECKER MEETS WITH FRG REPRESENTATIVE BOELLING

LD181340 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, today received the head of the FRG permanent mission, Klaus Boelling, for talks. Questions of mutual interest were discussed.

DPA Report

LD181210 Hamburg DPA in German 1132 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin (DPA)--The head of the Federal Republic's permanent representation in the GDR, Klaus Boelling, was unexpectedly received for a talk by GDR state and party chief Erich Honecker today.

It was learned from East Berlin that it was a businesslike exchange of views touching on all topics of concern to the Federal Government. The talk is said to have lasted about 1 and 3/4 hours. Honecker and Boelling met as recently as last Sunday at the opening of the Leipzig fair.

HONECKER ADDRESSES JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION

AU181634 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Mar 81 p 5

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at a Berlin reception on 16 March for a Japanese delegation that visited the GDR 12-16 March for the 11th joint session of the GDR-Japan and Japan-GDR economic committees]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Saito, esteemed Mr Aichi, esteemed Mr Yamada, ladies and gentlemen:

I am extraordinarily pleased to be able to welcome you most cordially on the occasion of your stay in the GDR capital. The State Council building has frequently been the venue of friendly meetings between leading representatives of the GDR and Japan.

At our meeting at the Leipzig Spring Fair, the world trade center in the heart of Europe, you, Mr Saito, drew attention to the multifaceted and promising development of relations between Japan and the GDR. It seems to me that this optimism is quite justified, the more so as our two countries, after the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1973, very circumspectly set about preparing the ground for mutually beneficial cooperation.

These days--and it could not be otherwise--a great deal is being talked about on the development of our relations in the fields of economy, science and technology. That is certainly of extraordinary importance. However, one should not fail to mention that beyond that our relations in the cultural and political field are constantly gaining in importance.

The exchange in the cultural field also reflects the high respect that characterizes our relations. I think the guest performances in Tokyo of the Berlin German State Opera and of the Gewandhaus-Quartet, the "Three Centuries of Meissen Porcelain" exhibit shown in various large cities of your country, and the poster exhibition on the occasion of the third international ballet contest in Tokyo last year were a good expression of that. The same can be said about the GDR cultural days which will take place from the end of April until the beginning of July 1981 in Japan, and to which our country will dispatch prominent orchestras and ensembles, for example the Berlin Staatskapelle, the State Opera, the Dresden Staatskapelle, as well as representative art exhibits, films, books and other displays. The other cultural activities that have been agreed for 1981 are also comprehensive.

As you, Mr Aichi, rightly declared in your message to the joint session of the economic committees, Japan and the GDR are countries which despite the lack of raw materials of their own, after the destruction of World War II have reconstructed the economy and implemented a highly developed industrialization. Here is a valuable, joint experience. Let me add that the GDR today produces many times more than was turned out by the whole former German Reich.

I am looking forward with high expectation to my official visit to Japan. At our meeting at the Leipzig Spring Fair you, Mr Yamada, characterized this visit as an important, epochal event that is extremely important for the future development of good relations between our two countries. We fully agree with that. By developing our relations in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence, the process of detente in the world will be supported. We are also contributing toward strengthening world peace.

Esteemed Mr Saito, ladies and gentlemen, the Japan-GDR and GDR-Japan economic committees have now existed for 10 years. It is for me a heart-felt need to most cordially congratulate you on this anniversary. We assess very highly the fact that the Japan-GDR economic committee has dispatched to our country its largest and most important delegation so far. We regard the work of the two bodies as extraordinarily important for developing and deepening comprehensive relations between the GDR and Japan in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. The economic committees of our two countries have substantially contributed to shaping comprehensive relations between our states, especially in the fields of trade and economy. We fully recognize and appreciate this consistent and fruitful work, with its positive results.

We also very much welcome the fact that the Japan-GDR economic committee has declared its readiness to most actively support the constant deepening of the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations between our countries, and to contribute toward comprehensive cooperation. During our tour at the opening of the 1981 Leipzig Spring Fair, I noted with satisfaction that the display area of Japanese firms had been substantially expanded, and that the exhibits were very attractively arranged. I think this shows how highly they value the importance of the Leipzig fair as an East-West trade center. At the same time, it is certainly safe to assume that this will further help increase the competitive ability of Japanese firms.

We conceive great possibilities for further expanding trade and economic relations between the GDR and Japan. The 11th joint session of the economic committees in Leizig has mapped out the goals of our future cooperation and reached agreement on the appropriate measures. If it is intended to at least double the volume of GDR-Japanese trade in the coming 2 or 3 years, to intensify cooperation in third countries and to accelerate the exchange of know-how and licenses, then this is very welcome. Within the frameeork of our 5-year plan, 1981-85, there are very good prerequisites for attaining these objectives. We also welcome the planned dispatch of 8,000 Japanese tourists to the GDR this year.

Thus it can be noted that our trade and economic relations have even now reached a new quality. The goods exchange in 1980 was four times that of 1977. Japanese firms are participating more in the investment and rationalization projects of our country. The cooperation of GDR foreign trade enterprises and Japanese firms in third markets has been essentially deepened. Scientific-technical cooperation in selected fields, as well as the exchange of licenses and know-how is constantly expanding. I believe that all these are highly welcome facts in the interest of mutual advantage, and at the same time they make it clear that we base our prospects on solid foundations.

We welcome the Japanese Government's readiness to conclude an agreement with the GDR on trade and ocean shipping. This meets our intention to develop long-term stable trade and economic and transport relations, and it is highly important for the future shaping of our relations.

Ladies and gentlemen, as you know the 10th SED Congress will take place beginning 11 April this year. For months, virtually our entire country has been working to prepare for it.

The 10th party congress will adopt far-reaching decisions for all fields of social development in the GDR. It will specifically adopt, among others, measures aimed at further substantially increasing our economic capacity during the 1980's. In short, the steady and dynamic development of the GDR is to be continued at a higher level. We combine with these domestic political tasks active endeavors to safeguard peace and to achieve progress in international cooperation. Thus you will continue to find us reliable partners.

In conclusion, permit me to convey to you my best wishes for new, good results of our cooperation, and for the fruitful work of the Japan-GDR and GDR-Japan economic committees.

AGREEMENT ON HARD COAL PURCHASE SIGNED WITH FRG

LD190806 Hamburg DPA in German 1525 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Leipzig, 18 Mar (DPA)--An agreement on the delivery this year of 450 million marks [presumably DM] worth of hard coal from the Federal Republic to the GDR was signed in Leipzig on Wednesday. Last year the GDR received from the Federal Republic 960,000 tons of hard coal and hard coking coal worth 266 million marks.

An agreement concluded in the autumn of 1979 provided for 1980 deliveries of hard coal from the FRG to the GDR totalling 250 million marks. The volume was then raised several times. The GDR apparently wants to make up for the reduction in deliveries of hard coal from Poland. It is reported that in 1980 Poland supplied the GDR at least one-third less than the 1.8 million tons originally planned.

PERMIT FOR CDU PARLIAMENTARY GROUP VISIT REFUSED

LD181750 Hamburg DPA in German 1441 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Hanover, 18 Mar (DPA)--A visit to Potsdam by the CDU parliamentary group in the lower Saxony land diet planned for 22 March has been rejected by the GDR authorities. The CDU stated today that the GDR travel agency had informed the parliamentary group that there was no possibility of such a visit. No reasons were given for the rejection.

LAW OF SEA DELEGATES CRITICIZE U.S. STAND

DW181432 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Kurt Olivier New York telephone report]

[Text] As regards the Law of the Sea convention, a similar situation has come about connected with the beginning of global negotiations on international economic relations. The beginning, scheduled for 1 January this year, did not come about, as is known, because three states--the United States, Great Britain and the FRG--did not want to give up the attempt to force their will on the majority. What they actually wanted was to achieve special advantages for themselves and their monopolies before negotiations has begun.

At the Law of the Sea Conference it is again only the United States which tries to force its will on the majority, as the spokesman of Iran put it. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kozyrev said that this was done particularly in the interest of the monopolies. The new U.S. chief delegate Malone demanded that Washington be given several months to decide whether the text of the treaty--I quote literally--would be in line with the policy and aim of the U.S. Government in the coming years.

What took place in the debate, which went deep into the night, was not merely disappointment, as Mr Malone said. The unwillingness and even annoyance about accepting such an approach was voiced frankly by all sides, including the allies of the United States.

The assertion that the newly elected government has a right to call the treaty into question was rejected, last but not least. Peru's spokesman [name indistinct] stressed emphatically that international negotiations would be fruitless if they depended on the change of government of every state. Iraq's delegate called Washington's arguments unconvincing. Sierra Leone's representative termed this stance a breach of confidence. Uganda's representative said in the name of all developing countries that in the event the conference failed, the United States would be held fully responsible.

Western states, too, did not keep their opinion a secret. Australia's representative said that this could have incalculable consequences. In the name of the Nordic group of states, including three NATO states, Iceland's delegate (Andersen) demanded that the United States refrain from any suggestions involving substantial changes. West European countries made similar statements.

The USSR, the GDR and other socialist states demanded emphatically that the United States agree to the treaty with its balanced stipulations which take all sides into consideration, and that it renounce egotistical advantages particularly to the interest of U.S. monopolies. The USSR is also not content with all stipulations, said Semen Kozyrev, adding that more important is the significance of the convention worked out in 7 years of toilsome labor as a useful instrument for strengthening peace and law on the seas of the world.

Gunter Goerner said that the GDR considers the convention an important contribution to the continuation of the detente process and the strengthening of world peace.
At the end of the unambiguous debate Conference President Koh from Singapore appealed to the U.S. representation to pass the opinion of the conference to those holding highest responsibility in Washington. It remains to be seen whether the joint appeal will find the necessary response.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ON BREZHNEV PROPOSALS, CSCE

LD171438 East Berlin ADN in English 1035 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 17 Mar (ADN)--"The far-reaching proposals submitted by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have objectively improved the conditions for a successful ending of the Madrid meeting", NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, the leading daily of the German Democratic Republic, says today.

The Soviet Union's consistent adherence to detente and its constructive proposals for settling complicated international problems have deeply impressed delegates of the signatory states to the Helsinki Final Act, the paper states and goes on: "Logically the Soviet offer has to be followed by one of the West. Diplomats in Madrid are waiting for it, and, without doubt, the peoples in Europe as well. Just in view of the present, tense international situation the Madrid meeting is what can strengthen confidence between the participating states and usher in reduction of military confrontation under respect of the security interests of all states."

STATEMENT ISSUED ON IRAQI LEADER'S VISIT

LD182035 East Berlin ADN in English 1858 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 18 Mar (ADN)--A statement was published here today at the end of the official visit to the German Democratic Republic by Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq. Taha Yasin Ramadan, a member of the regional leadership of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and of the Revolutionary Command Council, visited the GDR 16 to 18 March at the invitation of GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph.

The statement refers to the friendly exchange of views between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and GDR State Council chairman, and Taha Yasin Ramadan on basic questions of the current international situation and of the joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism and on the development of relations between the two countries. In a friendly talk, Willi Stoph and Taha Yasin Ramadan discussed ways and methods of further extending cooperation and briefed each other on the development of their states.

The GDR premier gratefully accepted an invitation from Taha Yasin Ramadan to visit the Republic of Iraq.

During the visit, the 6th meeting of the GDR-Iraq Standing Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was held. The heads of the two sides of the committee, Guenther Kleiber and Hassan Ali, signed a (?joint communique) reaffirming the countries intention of further deepening cooperation in industry, agriculture, trade, transport and health and scientific-technical relations in a stable and dynamic way. Both sides agreed to hold the 7th meeting of the standing committee in Baghdad next year.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PDRY

LD190028 East Berlin ADN in English 1725 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 18 Mar (ADN)--An intergovernmental agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation was signed here on Wednesday by Oskar Fischer, foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic, and Ahmed Abduh Rajih, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the GDR. It provides for cooperation and exchanges of experience in higher, technical and secondary education, vocational training and health, and exchanges of artists and cultural workers.

Special emphasis is laid on exchanging experience between ministries, universities, technical schools and cultural institutions. Exchanging teaching aids and information on latest scientific findings should give fresh impetus to cooperation.

The signing of this agreement was described as an expression of the further deepening of the close friendly relations between the two countries since conclusion of the treaty on friendship and cooperation during the visit to Democratic Yemen in 1979 by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and GDR State Council chairman.

GENERAL HOFFMANN SPEAKS AT ARMY AWARD CEREMONY

LD161426 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann has presented an SED Central Committee award banner to the [name indistinct] mobile infantry unit of the National People's Army [NVA] ground forces. At the meeting he paid tribute to the stable competition achievements which are reflected in the excellent training results of units and troops. The unit has proved itself in numerous troop exercises, above all together with the Soviet comrades. These achievements are a worthy part of millions of efforts undertaken by all GDR workers to prepare for the 10th SED Congress with great deeds and to support in every way and to implement the party's policy, which is directed at the well-being of the people. The program of peace, detente and disarmament adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress, Army General Hoffmann continued, will be an incentive for the NVA members to devotedly solve the future tasks of protecting peace and socialism. To work wholeheartedly for still greater combat readiness and not to permit the imperialist opponent to gain military superiority remains the primary class duty.

SED'S NAUMANN PRESENTS AWARD TO BERLIN FACTORY

LD181128 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Banners of honor of the SED Central Committee were today presented to institutes and works in our country that have achieved outstanding results in socialist competition. Among those so honored are the workers of the publicly owned Elektro-Apparate-Werke Friedrich Eberts in Berlin-Treptow. Klaus Wiesinger was present at the presentation ceremony.

[Wiesinger] Some 400 workers have gathered together here in the assembly hall of the main works of the combine Elektro-Apparate-Werke Berlin-Treptow. They are representing a workforce of about 7,400 and are to accept the high award. Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk executive was guest of a newly formed youth team before coming to this works meeting.

Konrad Naumann addressed the works meeting:

[Begin recording] Your good performances in socialist competition have been accorded high recognition. I bring to all colleagues the most cordial greetings and congratulations from the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, our Comrade Erich Honecker. [loud and prolonged applause]

The party leadership decided to award the workforce of the main works of the combine EAW Friedrich Eberts a banner of honor of the SED Central Committee. I am happy to be able to present you today with this high award on behalf of the SED Central Committee and I congratulate most cordially all communists, trade unionists and FDJ members on this occasion.

High performances for the all-round strengthening of socialism are also the best expression of our determination to effectively support the new, grand initiatives for the safeguarding of peace proclaimed at the 26th CPSU Congress and the steadfast continuation of the CPSU's peace program. They are the best way of reaffirming the determination of the working people of the GDR to apply all their strength to ensure that the interests of world socialism continue to be reliably preserved and that the socialist achievements of the peoples can be defended against all hostile attacks by imperialism.

Dear colleagues, dear friends and comrades, let us go together toward the 10th SED Congress with the reliable fulfillment and over fulfillment of the plan tasks. Let us, with outstanding deeds in socialist production, make the month of April, the month of the party congress, a month of the highest performances. We link with this the expectation that you will continue to produce exemplary performances in the evaluation of the 10th party congress and in preparation for the People's Chamber and bezirk assemblies in June and that the main works of the combine EAW Friedrich Eberts with its scientific-technical, economic and social policy performances will increasingly become the example for the development of electrotechnics and electronics in Berlin.

Dear friends and comrades, dear colleagues, allow me to wish you, on behalf of the Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, every success for the future, too, in the conscientious fulfillment of the economic plan and in your private lives. [end recording]

STATE COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS ON JUNE ELECTIONS

LD161534 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] The GDR Council of State, under the chairmanship of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, today adopted further resolutions in preparation of the elections on 14 June, 1981. In accordance with the proposals of the National Council of the National Front, the Council of State set up the republic's election committee. Paul Verner and Joachim Herrmann, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee, were elected chairman and deputy chairman respectively. The Council of State also adopted a resolution on the electroral districts and the number of People's Chamber deputies to be elected in each district. At the same time, the regulations concerning the number of representatives in the Berlin City Assembly and the Bezirk assemblies were fixed.

During the discussion on the reports submitted on last year's citizens' petitions, Erich Honecker emphasized the many initiatives by all levels of the population in preparation for the 10th SED Congress. The responsible processing of these petitions helped to deepen the relationship of trust between citizens and state organs and to promote the willingness to collaborate. Hence, the precepts of the petition bill would also be implemented uncompromisingly in the future.

BAD WEATHER HANDICAPS SPRING AGRICULTURAL WORK

DW191251 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1416 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Ursula Steinbrecher report on spring cultivation work in Magdeburg Bezirk]

[Summary] The sudden melting of snow together with heavy rainfalls has made not only the rivers overflow their banks, it has also made work in the fields impossible. "At present 83,000 hectares of arable land are under water in Magdeburg Bezirk." Among them are "34,000 hectares of arable land where winter grain, among other things, has been planted." A total of 200,000 hectares will have to be cultivated in (Dorte) and (Altmarkt).

The situation is complicated because at this same time last year "the Magdeburg cooperative peasants were in the middle of spring cultivation. It is understandable that they are now slowly becoming restless."

"It would be absolutely wrong to become excited and drive into the fields at any price." If cultivation began too early, the grain would be "smeared" into the ground, which would result in lower yields, "which we cannot afford." It would also have a "negative effect on successive plantings." As before, the Magdeburg cooperative peasants plan to produce an average of 44.4 decitons per hectare. Some 28 agricultural planes are at work in Magdeburg Bezirk to fertilize the fields from the air and "initial cultivation work is likely to take place this weekend at the earliest." When cultivation work begins, summer grain planting will take place in 5 days of work. All the work involved will take place not consecutively but parallel. The later beginning of cultivation work necessitates more thorough exploitation of night hours for the preparation of the soil so that daytime can be fully exploited for cultivation work. "All this can be achieved only in persistent shift work." Close cooperation will be the most important thing.

RADIO REPORTS 18 MAR FLOOD SITUATION; LEVELS FALL

DW191241 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1534 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The flood wave of the Elbe, which passed Aken yesterday at a level of 6.40 meters, reached Barby today. In Wittenberge the water level rose considerably, reaching a mark of 6.46 meters this morning. Another slow rise must be expected.

At Dresden the water continued to fall, reaching a level now of 1.30 meters below the maximum level registered on 15 March. In the Saale yesterday a maximum level of 1.76 meters was reached at Calbe. Since then the water has started falling slowly. Isolated showers in the past days have had almost no effect on the present flood situation.

BRIEFS

CONTRACTS WITH USSR--Important contracts have been concluded between the Soviet Union and the GDR in Leipzig after 2 days of the fair. Takraf is selling its partners in the USSR more than 80 cranes to be used on railways, in ports as well as in other economic branches. WMW export-import will supply [word indistinct], grinding machines as well as pressing equipment worth some 60 million rubles. The Soviet Union for its part is exporting metal cutting machines tools, components for diesel engines, as well as some 1.5 million cubic meters of wood to the GDR. [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0200 GMT 17 Mar 81 LD]

PDRY COMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT--Closer scientific-technical and economic cooperation between the GDR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, especially in the field of communications electronics, has been agreed upon. This came at the end of the visit lasting several days to the GDR by the PDRY minister of communications. The two countries have been partners for many years, among other things in the planning and assembly of communications engineering equipment in the PDRY. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 17 Mar 81 LD]

BRANDENBURG STEEL PLANT--The Brandenburg steel workers increased crude steel output by 21.5 percent compared with 1975. They now produce almost two-fifths of the GDR's crude steel output. Rolled steel production increased by 8.6 percent, amounting to almost one-fifth of the GDR's production. Microelectronics are used for processing control in the steel as well as rolling plants. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1840 GMT 17 Mar 81 DW]

NEW VENTILATOR--The Meissen turbine plant collective has successfully tested new hot gas ventilators 13 months earlier than scheduled. They are as efficient as the former models but consume 30 percent less energy, permitting the GDR cement industry to save 3 million kilowatt hours annually with every new ventilator. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1842 GMT 17 Mar 81 DW]

PARTY CONGRESS COMMITMENTS--Writing in the Erfurt Bezirk newspaper DAS VOLK, delegates to the 10th SED Congress averred today that the working people of their bezirk plan to achieve one day's extra output by the end of March. This one-day output amounts to 5,000 tons of potash fertilizers, about 1,000 typewriters, 5,000 tons of cement, 89,000 items of knitted outerwear, and 17,000 wristwatches, inter alia. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1835 GMT 10 Mar 81 DW]

PZPR'S KANIA ARRIVES, STARTS TALKS WITH KADAR

LD191028 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR, who was invited by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP, arrived in Budapest this morning. Talks between Janos Kadar and Stanislaw Kania have begun in the headquarters of the party Central Committee.

HAIG CRITICISM, PIPES THREAT, BRADY COMMENT CITED

LD190930 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state has criticized the USSR more sharply than ever before. Speaking before a Congress committee, Haig once again accused the Soviet leadership of spreading international terrorism. He said that the USSR is planning a detailed campaign for the conquest of Central America and that if they are not stopped, then the terrorists will shortly be in the United States.

A member of the National Security Council who deals with Soviet affairs went even further than this. Richard Pipes threatened the USSR outright with war if it is unwilling to change its social system.

The White House spokesman hastened to distance himself from this statement. Brady said that Pipes was not speaking in the name of the Washington administration and this does not mirror the stand of the U.S. administration.

More on Pipes, Percy

LD191150 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] A member of the Reagan administration's National Security Council in Washington has said that nothing is left of the policy of detente and that detente no longer exists. Richard Pipes, who deals with questions related to the USSR in the council, said that there is no point in continuing discussions with the USSR, and at the same time he said that it was imperialist.

The White House spokesman distanced himself from the statement, saying that on the one hand Pipes had not been authorized to make the statements and on the other hand his opinion does not mirror the stand of the Reagan administration.

Senator Percy, chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, also in reply to Pipes' statement, said he did not think that detente was dead and that nothing can force the United States to advance toward cold war. There is no sign that the Soviets want war. In fact, they know what this means, since they lost 20 million people in World War II, Senator Percy stressed.

KADAR ADDRESSES ARMY COMMANDERS MEETING 18 MARCH

LD182156 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 18 Mar (MTI)--A conference was held at the Defence Ministry for the commanders of the Hungarian People's Army on Wednesday. Army General Lajos Czinege, defence minister, evaluated the work done in the past five years, implementation of training and military preparedness tasks, the army's participation in economic construction work, results of ideological-political education work, and then he outlined the tasks before the Hungarian People's Army in the coming years.

The meeting was attended also by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

Also present were Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the CC; and Sandor Racz, department-head and member of the HSWP CC, as well as Colonel-General Nikolay Bilchenko, representative of the commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty to Hungary.

Addressing the meeting, Janos Kadar expressed recognition to the officers and soldiers of the Hungarian People's Army and to communists working in various territories. Then he briefed the meeting about topical domestic and international issues.

U.S. 'PANICMONGERING' OVER SOYUZ-81 CRITICIZED

LD181136 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] A transatlantic canard has burst yet again. Istvan Kulcsar reports from New York:

The U S. State Department on Tuesday had no alternative but to contradict itself. Since the middle of last week Washington propaganda has been trumpeting nonstop about the danger threatening Poland from the Soviet-Polish-Czechoslovak-GDR military exercise about to take place there. A spokesman for the U.S. State Department expressed his deep anxiety. Journalists who interviewed Alexander Haig last Friday put this question to the U.S. Secretary of State: Had the USSR announced the military exercises, which in their own words were to be large-scale? According to the Helsinki Final Act the signatory countries have to warn each other well in advance if they are preparing for exercises employing more than 25,000 soldiers. Haig merely replied that the United States had not received such notification. The spokesman for the Washington State Department was obliged to acknowledge something yesterday that was in fact clear from the outset from a communique issued by the participants: This is just a matter of cadre leadership exercises on the four countries' territories, and the number of participants in this, "Soyuz-81", is much less than 25,000. Therefore, one cannot speak either about a threat or a violation of the Helsinki Final Act, only about panicmongering. However, that was not caused by the leaders of the exercise.

IRAQ'S RAMADAN ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT, TALKS

Greetings at Airport

LD181338 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of the Iraqi Republic, has arrived in Budapest for an official visit. The politician was received at the airport by Gyorgy Lazar, Hungarian prime minister, and other government leaders.

Meeting With Lazar

LD182300 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 18 Mar (MTI)--As already reported, talks opened in Budapest on Wednesday between Iraqi and Hungarian delegations headed by Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan and Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar.

During the discussions, the sides informed each other about their respective countries' situation. They reviewed timely international issues and paid special attention to the situation in the Middle and Near East. They appreciated the development of bilateral relations and studied the scope for further expanding cooperation.

Lazar Scores Imperialism

LD190241 Buadpest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar has criticized the extremist circles of American imperialism and other forces of international reaction for their endeavors to increase tension in every part of the world, including the Middle East, and to regain their lost positions. The premier stated this at the banquet given in honor of the Iraqi deputy prime minister. He stressed that Leonid Brezhnev's proposals, which serve the security of the region, merit special attention and support.

Taha Yasin Ramadan emphasized that Iraq firmly believes in the correctness of the path of nonalignment. In international relations it rejects the policy of aggression and conquest; it wants good-neighborly relations with the surrounding countries and with the other states of the region.

In the course of the day Gyorgy Lazar and Taha Yasin Ramadan discussed Hungarian-Iraqi cooperation. Iraq is our most important trading partner among the developing countries.

Toasts at Budapest Dinner

LD191036 Budapest MTI in English 0613 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 18 Mar (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, hosted a dinner on Wednesday in honour of Taha Yasin Ramadan, the first vice-premier of Iraq, who is currently on an official visit to Hungary. Toast speeches were delivered at the dinner.

Welcoming the first vice-premier of the Republic of Iraq and the members of his entourage, the chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers emphasized: we can establish it with satisfaction that relations between our countries are dynamically developing in the political, economic, scientific, cultural and every other sphere of life. Special attention should be paid to the vigorous advancement which has characterized economic cooperation in the foregoing year.

Referring to international questions, the Hungarian head of government pointed out: "The supporters of progress and peace are rightly concerned that extremist American imperialist groups and other international reactionary forces are striving for sharpening the situation in every part of the world, for escalating tension and for regaining their lost positions. This is what we are witnessing also in the Middle East where they are sparing no effort to hinder a durable and just settlement of the crisis and to obstruct the [word indistinct] of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. We are convinced that, from the point of view of peace and security in the Arab gulf, the highly significant proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, [words indistinct] and at the 26th Congress of the CPSU, deserve great attention and backing. In keeping with our people's desire, our government continues to take stand also on international forums for safeguarding peace and security, advancing social progress, developing relations among states based on equality, and for stopping the armaments race."

In his toast speech, the first vice-premier of the Republic of Iraq underlined that his country is striving to further develop the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation which has emerged between Iraq and the socialist countries, among whom Hungary occupies an outstanding place. Iraq is striving to explore new territories for strengthening the cooperation. His country firmly believes in the correctness of the road of non-alignment, said Taha Yasin Ramadan. In international relations his country rejects the policy of aggression, conquest and application of force. It is striving for good-neighbourly relations and cooperation with the neighbouring countries and other states in the region.

It is striving for cooperation and for creating security and stability. As far as the Iraq-Iran conflict is concerned, it willingly received the initiatives of Fidel Castro, president of the non-aligned movement, as well as of the Islamic conference and the special UN envoy. It continues to be ready for discussions and for that a just and honorable solution be found for settlement.

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF MACGUIGAN OFFICIAL VISIT

More on Discussions

LD181026 Budapest MTI in English 0625 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 17 Mar (MTI)--According to information received by MTI correspondent, at the discussions marked by a frank atmosphere and which concluded on Tuesday, comprehensive exchange of views was held on almost every important international question. The sides expressed divergent views on the reasons for the growth in the international tension. While discussing the concrete possibilities and conditions for continuing East-West talks, however, the sides concurred that it is desirable to continue dialogue and the key question for the preservation of detente is its extension to the (?military sphere. In this context), the Hungarian [words indistinct] (?particularly important that agreement be reached in Madrid on) summoning a European conference on (?military disarmament) which could be [words indistinct] promoted by the [words indistinct] the negotiating partners established that their bilateral (?relations) are free from major problems and possibility exists for the expansion of mutual advantageous cooperation primarily in the economic sphere as well as in other territories.

The Hungarian side described the foreign ministerial meeting, the first ever in the history of relations between the two countries, as useful.

Canadian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Mark Rudolph MacGuigan has invited Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja for a return visit. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

More on Press Conference

LD181436 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 18 Mar (MTI)--At a press conference given at the Budapest Hilton on Tuesday, Canadian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs [title as received] Dr Mark Rudolph MacGuigan summed up his impressions of the visit to Hungary and answered questions put by Hungarian and foreign newsmen.

In his introductory statement Dr MacGuigan emphasized: It increases the significance of this visit that he is first Canadian secretary of state for foreign affairs to pay a visit to Hungary or even to Eastern Europe. He described his trip to Hungary as important and successful, primarily from the point of view of bilateral ties. He studied with interest Hungary's Sixth Five-Year Plan, he said, and sees possibility for taking part in its implementation. Canada sees scope not merely in the expansion of goods exchange; it would also like to take part in investments in Hungary.

Progress has been made in concluding a consular agreement, continued the Canadian secretary of state for foreign affairs. A part of this agreement will be the protocol whose draft text has already been worked out and which will settle the questions of dual Canadian-Hungarian citizenship eliminating problems emanating from differences in the legal systems of the two countries. This draft will shortly be discussed by the provinces of Canada. The protocol on dual citizenship is important especially because Canada has a big number of ethnic Hungarians.

Highly important is the cooperation between the two countries in the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, said Dr. MacGuigan. Hungary is the only state with which we have correspondence from time to time about the measures taken for the implementation of the provisions of the highly important Final Act.

During the Canadian-Hungarian discussions on international issues, our stands did not concur on everything, observed Dr MacGuigan. However, I hold it positive, he added, that we discussed the problems of the world in an open and frank atmosphere, and it is our conviction that such dialogues are very significant from the point of view of world peace.

When asked what the Canadian Government can do and what it is doing for strengthening East-West relations, the Canadian secretary of state declared: Canada supports East-West dialogue. Hardly a week back it conducted talks with the U.S. president and now it held negotiations in a East European country. The continuation of such dialogue with both political systems will continue to be the policy guideline of his country.

He was given a question (?immensely) preoccupying international public: "What is your opinion about the new Soviet peace initiatives mentioned at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party?"

Replying, Dr MacGuigan said: We welcome the new proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev and support them. We agree that the dialogue must be continued. At the same time we don't consider it likely that an American-Soviet summit will take place in the near future. This, in our opinion, must be prepared thoroughly.

Departure 18 Mar

LD181322 Budapest MTI in English 1146 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 18 Mar (MTI)--Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Dr Mark Rudolph MacGuigan, who paid an official visit to Hungary at the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, left Budapest on Wednesday.

Dr Mark Rudolph MacGuigan was seen off at Budapest's Ferihegy airport by Frigyes Puja. Also present was Dorothy Jane Armstrong, Canadian Ambassador to Budapest.

MARJAI ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH WEST

LD181104 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 17 Mar (MTI)--A three-day conference began on Tuesday in Budapest with the participation of the leaders of 60 Hungarian companies and 70 businessmen from 14 economically developed capitalist countries. The conference is organized by the International Chamber of Commerce, with the participation of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, with the aim of East-West dialogue for strengthening economic relations.

The East-West Committee was the permanent [word indistinct] for the East-West dialogue of business circles, was established in 1969 within the framework of the International Chamber of Commerce, founded 60 years ago. This committee organized the present conference with questions of developing trade between Hungary and the West, establishing and expanding industrial, economic and technical cooperation on the agenda.

The conference was greeted by Odon Kallos, co-president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and co-president of the East-West Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce. He said that all the European CMEA countries are members of the international organization which has already significantly contributed to averting the obstacles in the way of trade. They hope that the present conference will also result in establishing personal contacts, and by mutually exploring the possibilities, in establishing good conditions for expanding economic cooperation and trade.

In his speech Carl-Henrik Winqwist, general-secretary of the International Chamber of Commerce, pointed out that the great interest apparent towards the conference shows that the foreign companies reckon with Hungarian companies in their economic relations, and interest is also lively towards Hungarian economic plans. This, however, is not the sole aim of the conference which also to take into consideration the problems of international trade, the [words indistinct] depression, growing favouritism.

Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, then held a lecture on the characteristic features of Hungarian economic system.

The deputy prime minister pointed out that under the currently threatening tendencies of tension in world politics every international conference where the leading personalities of economic and business life exchange views in the spirit of sober and practical approach is of great significance. The government of the Hungarian People's Republic highly values the work of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Jozsef Marjai then emphasized that the development of Hungarian economy is greatly hindered by the world economic changes which have come into existence in the past decade. The radical modification of the terms of trade of international trade [as received] has devalued by 20-25 percent that proportion of Hungarian products which participate in foreign trade. Thus, improving the national economy's balance, primarily the foreign economic equilibrium, is in the axis of economic policy.

Naturally, the imports have to be adjusted to the foreign exchange revenue won through exports. This, however, cannot in any case mean some sort of economic introversion. Thus the foreign business partners will invariably have considerable possibilities for concluding fine business deals in Hungary.

"We shall give preference to those offers which, besides handing over technology and know-how, present such cooperation possibilities which serve improving the country's convertible foreign exchange balance," said the deputy prime minister. "Possibilities for such cooperation exist primarily in the machine tool industry, vehicle industry, electronics, medical technics, agricultural machine production, cable production, the vacuum-technical industry, medicine production and the production of plant protecting agents, the food industry, that is to say in the fields where the Hungarian products meet world market standards and can thus be developed dynamically."

Jozsef Marjai emphasized that foreign companies should better exploit the possibilities of establishing productive companies in joint ownership in Hungary.

After this he spoke of the fact that Hungary has significant interests for economic cooperation with both the East and West. "Our cooperation established with the CMEA (?countries is progressing) towards economic integration, is of determining importance, taking either our energy or basic material supply, either the machine supply of our investments, either our sales markets as the basis. Replying on this integration we can increase the efficiency of our economic relations established with the non-socialist world."

The speaker pointed out that "we believe in the development of international trade and economic cooperation free of artificial obstacles. That is why Hungary became a member of GATT in 1973. On the basis of mutuality it is ready to eliminate the customs and other obstacles of cooperation with every country. We oppose favouritism, and the activity of the International Chamber of Commerce is a considerable assistance to us in this."

Jozsef Marjai then emphasized: "Our endeavour is to completely enforce the mutual advantages in the economic relations of Hungary and the non-socialist countries. This is the only principle on which honest business relations which can be maintained and developed on a long-range can be founded. [words indistinct] disadvantageous discriminations not as a charity. We stand by the view that our partners fulfill their accepted obligations. No sort of administrative restriction is enforced in our foreign economic policy, solely competitiveness decides from where we purchase and solely the efficiency of the business decides where we sell," emphasized Jozsef Marjai.

In conclusion he spoke of the fact that the peaceful coexistence of countries of various social systems, that is, the constructive world political atmosphere, is the vital element of every company or national economic development programme. He expressed his belief that the International Chamber of Commerce will have a beneficial effect on developing international economic relations and eliminating the obstacles slowing down relations in the future as well.

During the day the participants of the conference discussed the possibilities of developing trade between Hungary and the West, certain hindering factors in the way of increasing trade, the methods of eliminating these.

The conference will continue on Wednesday.

DUSCHEK, CPCZ' KABRHELOVA ATTEND WOMEN'S MEETING

LD190048 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Summary] Today a consultative meeting, preparing for the World Congress of Women, took place in Budapest.

"Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, reported on the preparation of this important event of the women's world movement which would take place between 8-11 October in Prague.

"Comrade Kabrhelova met Maria Duschek, chairman of the National Council of Hungarian Women, today. They discussed the issues of the development of cooperation between the two organizations in preparation for the World Congress of Women as well as preparation for the meeting of chief editors of magazines for women in the socialist countries which will take place in Budapest in April."

WALESA PRAISES JARUZELSKI'S 'QUICK DECISION'

LD181300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 18 Mar 81

[From the press review]

[Text] ZYCIE WARSZAWY reports a press conference given by Lech Walesa. Here is what Lech Walesa replied to a question on the attitude of the new premier:

Maybe it is not always evident, but there is a completely different state of affairs now. It is even a pity that we did not hold a meeting with Radom Solidarity a little earlier. This would have helped avoid the present tension. It is a pity, because I myself told the premier that I supported the 90 days of calm and anyway, look how the new premier operates. Which previous premier took such a quick decision to begin talks?

BYDGOSZCZ FARMERS CONTINUE ZSL BUILDING OCCUPATION

LD181838 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Norbert Kaczyk report]

[Excerpts] The sit-in strike in the ZSL headquarters by farmers of Bydgoszcz Voivodship has been continuing since Monday.

To date the third point of the agreement signed last night has not been implemented--the point which refers to the arrival of a government commission and a commission from the Central Union of Agricultural Circles to the ZSL building in Bydgoszcz, in order to start talks with the all-Poland strike committee and the presidiums of both agricultural organizations.

This afternoon there was a press conference attended by Chairman of the all-Poland strike committee of the NSZZ of Private Farmers (Roman Bartoszczak) and Chairman of the Council of the all-Poland founding committee of the NSZZ of Private Farmers Jan Kulaj. Present in Bydgoszcz are peasant delegations from 10 voivodships: Bydgoszcz, Torun, Wloclawek, Warsaw, (?Legnica), Przemysl, Pila, Poznan, Gdansk and Lublin.

The striking farmers hold that the elections to agricultural circles should be held for a second time, because the point is that genuine farmers and not representatives of the administration should be delegates.

The farmers are still occupying the ZSL Voivodship Committee building in Bydgoszcz, waiting for the arrival of the government delegation and that of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles.

Other Strike Alerts

LD191106 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] A sit-in strike of farmers is continuing at the offices of the ZSL Voivodship Committee in Bydgoszcz. Delegations of peasants from 10 voivodships have arrived in Bydgoszcz. The striking farmers are waiting for the arrival of a government delegation and a delegation of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles. The Solidarity Inter-factory Founding Committee for Inowroclaw and Kujawy region has decided, in support of the striking farmers, to call a strike alert in local enterprises.

The striking peasants are demanding, among other things, the holding of fully democratic elections in agricultural circles accompanied by a postponement of the date of the national congress of agricultural circles. The strikers want to make their demands at today's session of the Voivodship People's Council in Bydgoszcz.

TIMBER INDUSTRY WORKERS PROTEST UNRELIABLE MACHINERY

LD181738 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] NSZZ Solidarity delegates at timber industry enterprises have adopted a resolution of protest against the failure to implement the agreement signed in December 1980. The timber workers' main demand, which was affirmed in the agreement, was that imports of unreliable Romanian loading machines and other equipment should cease and be replaced by Polish machines made by the (Fadrom) works of Wroclaw, which are now being exported to Romania. This exchange was supposed to have stopped on 1 January this year.

Delegates of the work forces gathered today in Gorlice where they are waiting for management representatives empowered to deal with this problem. They threaten that if the December agreement is not implemented a warning strike will be held between 1100 and 1200 on 23 March. If there is further delay a full strike will begin on 25 March this year.

Strike Alert

LD181546 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1515 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] A strike alert has been announced at 23 timber industry enterprises in Opole Voivodship today. Timber industry workers are demanding that the Ministry of Forestry implements demands contained in the December agreement of last year.

KOR SPOKESMAN ZIEMBINSKI RELEASED FROM DETENTION

LD181926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] The spokesman of the Prosecutor General's Office has reported that the Warsaw Voivodship Prosecutor's Office annulled the provisional detention of Wojciech Ziembinski [spokesman for the Committee for Social Self-Defense (KOR) National Coordinating Commission] suspected of being a member of an illegal organization. His detention was annulled as a result of a guarantee given by the Polish Social-Catholic Association and personal guarantee by the chairman of this association, Deputy Janusz Zablocki, acting as sponsor.

MONTHLY ATTACKS KOR ACTIVITY, 'PHILOSOPHY'

LD181928 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Mar 81

["The Theory and Practice of the KOR Committee's Activity"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Mar (PAP)--The monthly IDEOLOGIA I POLITYKA in its March edition has published an article by E. Modzelewski under the above title. The author has described the social philosophy of Jacek Kuron whose texts are a sort of ideological manifesto of the Committee for Social Self-Defense [KOR] which amounts to a trivial variety of what is more an "imported" than internal anticommunism. E. Modzelewski writes, Kuron tries to affix an appropriate "philosophy." [sentence as received] It is easy to note, the author of the article goes on to write, that Kuron and his colleagues have constantly sought an appropriate social basis for their anticommunism.

Can one review the correct elements in the criticism of our public life carried out by KOR representatives without taking into account their political plans? Is their aim really to serve the cause of renewal? The final aim of the political activity of the KOR committee is to overthrow the socialist system in Poland, E. Modzelewski writes.

The activity of KOR and other opposition groups is regarded by a part of our society as a manifestation which is relatively isolated from the centers of ideological diversion in the West. In my opinion, E. Modzelewski notes, this is utter delusion.

The ideological and political confrontation which is taking place in our country is an integral part of the global (?confrontation) between two social systems--socialism and capitalism.

The author goes on to write that the political demands which are being submitted in such a heated atmosphere, demands which seem justified at first glance, KOR wishes to use for its own aims. This is not in the interests of the working class. [Words indistinct] its aim is not so much defense of "human rights" as a demonstration of the political might of the KOR committee and its operational energy. The aim of the attack on the censorship is not so much to open up opportunities for genuine public criticism as much as to give the go-ahead for an ever increasing amount of material with antisocialist content. The slogan of "free trade unions" was dictated not by concern for the interests of the working class but by strivings to destroy the unity of the trade union movement, for KOR cherished and continues to cherish the hope that trade unions which have been organizationally weakened will succumb more easily to the influence of the opponents of socialism.

It seems that where there is [word indistinct] all means undertaken by the opponents of socialism are good. In the struggle for power this opponent is ready to forget the noble ideals and slogans which it is proclaiming in the interests of the workers.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SD CONGRESS, CONCLUSION

Kania Speech

AU181650 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Mar 81 p 3

["Text" of speech by PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania at the 14 March Warsaw session of the 12th Congress of the Democratic Party]

[Text] Esteemed delegates, allow me to cordially greet you and all members of the Democratic Party in the name of the PZPR. I wish you successful and fruitful debates.

Your congress is taking place in a period which is determining our country's future. We should jointly ensure that this future is decided by a broad front of the forces of good will, commonsense and civic responsibility.

The 12th Democratic Party Congress faces considerable tasks. You are part of the three party coalition which played a decisive role in establishing the people's power and in developing socialist Poland. Today, in the face of the problems that will determine the country's fate, our party, the ZSL and the Democratic Party bear the main responsibility for extricating the country from its crisis and for mapping out and implementing the line of socialist renewal.

I am convinced that we will be equal to that responsibility, and will act in unity and with consistency for the sake of our fatherland's best interests.

The Democratic Party believes in the socialist system and I trust that no member will shirk patriotic duties.

Dear friends, you have inherited one of the important mainstreams of the rich traditions of Polish democracy. Against the background of the transformations that took place after World War II our alliance was forged, an alliance that has continued for over 35 years.

Our alliance has an ideological character. The PZPR contributes to it the workers class' historical mission in the shape of a program for constructing socialism. The Democratic Party contributes the political thinking of the radical forces of Polish democracy.

We share the enormous achievements of People's Poland, but we also share the awareness of the damage caused by infringements of the principles of socialist construction. We have pledged to straighten out the ways of our national development.

The party is unswervingly determined to carry out the renewal and to establish guarantees that will ensure that the deformations will never again be repeated. We also have enough strength together with our allies--we regard the ZSL and you as the closest allies--to oppose those who, speaking about renewal, intend to turn our country back from the road to socialism, to introduce a state of dyarchy and to weaken our connection with the socialist community states.

Extricating Poland from its profound crisis is the joint task of our party and its allies--the Democratic Party and the ZSL. Our unity, which is the most important result of national integration and is the foundation of the National Unity Front, and our cooperation will determine whether we are able to halt negative manifestations, accelerate the normalization of the country's life and achieve economic stability.

We are convinced that we will march arm-in-arm along that road and that our allied and partnerlike activity will gain in strength. We opted for such cooperation in our December declaration and we regard it as an important act of socialist renewal.

It is our joint belief that democracy is a great requirement of socialism. That is why we will work with the ZSL, the Democratic Party and the nonparty people to ensure that democratic manifestations and methods are a general and permanent characteristic of the Sejm, the people's councils, self-government groups, organizations, associations and all political and social life.

The discussion on the general reform of the economy and the country's administration is continuing. Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski presented the most important socioeconomic tasks in his Sejm speech. His program has been universally approved and that is why we must all work, manage and produce effectively. Renewal will be meaningful only if we are able to effectively overcome our difficulties and produce the material resources needed for implementing the agreements we have contracted.

Dear delegates, the intelligentsia plays an enormous role in our country. The majority of the intelligentsia hails from the workers class and peasants. The awareness of those roots determines the intelligentsia's views and choice of correct orientation. That is why we share the hope that the intelligentsia will increasingly participate in the process of stabilizing the situation, fostering civic awareness and uniting everyone around the common policy of the program for reforms and reconstruction in the sprit of the socialist renewal, as initiated by the Sixth PZPR Plenum. The intelligentsia active in the Democratic Party has a great role to play in that regard. Poland needs diligent hands and, to no lesser degree, enlightened minds.

In December 1980 we adopted a common broad program for developing services and small-scale industry. One can say already that the greatest progress has been made in the sphere of handicrafts. I would like to emphasize in this context the efforts made in this connection by the Democratic Party. We will continue to favor stabilization and improvements in the working conditions of handicrafts, which are a permanent component part of the socialist economy and which society needs. We rely on the reliable, honest and good old traditions of Polish handicrafts.

We need increased efforts in the sphere of services and small-scale industry, because this is what will determine improvements in our difficult living conditions and will help enrich our very poor market supplies.

We will support what you propose in your draft program and we will implement it together. This is what the country's present situation also requires.

The situation of our economy is exceptionally difficult. Many plants are short of raw materials and semifinished products. Power supplies are insufficient, and we are aware of all that. We are doing our best to ensure that productive work and effective management become countrywide features. The role of the trade unions--branch and Solidarity trade unions--is great in that regard. The freeing of unused production potential is an important task. In handicrafts, services and small-scale industry we must diligently exploit that which large-scale industries are unable to use, but which, when processed, can greatly benefit the country and the market.

This also applies to equipment that cannot be used for the halted investment projects. Without great expenditure, we must assist in creating a large network of services for rural areas, farming and the entire food production.

We must help the people who, when leaving the thinning ranks of the administrative apparatus, will want to work in handicrafts or services. There are far too few workers in those spheres. This is responsible for a lower standard and quality of services and hinders efforts to ease market shortages.

Society needs services and small-scale industry. We want handicrafts to become a permanent component part of economic development. We want every artisan who does his job well to feel that the state cares for him and to enjoy a favorable atmosphere and respect.

Esteemed congress, the PZPR is continuing its preparations for the ninth extraordinary congress. We have already drawn up programmatic principles and will subject them to extensive consultation.

The draft program deals with developing socialist democracy, strengthening the party's leading role and stabilizing the country's socioeconomic situation. We count on your party's cooperation and support with regard to each question of the future program. We count on enriching the values of our traditional alliance, which is a permanent principle of Poland's political system.

Concern for our socialist fatherland is our supreme injunction. Our fatherland is and will be an ally of the Soviet Union, a permanent member of the socialist community and a coproducer of the achievements of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact for defense.

We said that at the 26th CPSU Congress, and we stressed that the efforts of those who count on a different turn of events than that dictated by the interests of our people, our state, socialism and peace are in vain.

The talks we had during that congress with the CPSU leaders helped to tighten the bonds between our countries and to deepen understanding for the Polish situation and for the efforts we are making to overcome our crisis and to strengthen our country as a permanent and indestructible member of the socialist community.

We will tread that road, overcoming difficulties, solving problems and eliminating the danger threatening us.

Whatever we do is inspired by the need to serve the people and by the desire to take care of our fatherland's problems. We are moved by the common wish that there should never be any crises and that Poland should be a country of undisturbed economic development, of a just social policy, of a consistent implementation of democratic principles and of a rich spiritual life.

Having in mind the implementation of our common goals, I wish the Democratic Party a strengthening of its positions. I wish you fruitful debates and congress resolutions that will well define your role and duties toward our socialist fatherland.

May the partnerlike cooperation between the PZPR and the Democratic Party develop and consolidate for the sake of the future of the People's Republic.

New Chairman Elected

LD181626 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Our correspondent reports that the newly elected Central Committee of the Democratic Party (SD) at its first plenary meeting elected Edward Kowalczyk as chairman of the party.

Let me remind you that Edward Kowalczyk has been since 1969 minister of communications [as heard] and member of the SD Central Committee Presidium since 1976. He is a Sejm deputy.

I would like to add that the plenary meeting of the SD Central Committee election took place at 1530, and therefore we did not receive our correspondent's report in time to report it in our previous news bulletins.

Chairman on Program, Documents

LD190020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Last night, after 5 days and not 3 as its organizers had planned, the 12th SD Congress ended its deliberations. It was a stormy and also creative congress, a congress of great hopes and changes not only in the highest authorities of the party. We now have at the microphone Edward Kowlczyk:

[Kowlczyk] Esteemed colleagues! I stand before you deeply moved by the honor which you have bestowed on me. Allow me therefore to thank you briefly for your trust, for your vote. I sincerely thank all my colleagues who proposed my candidacy, and I am sure that in our future fruitful effort we will be able to resolve together all problems facing us for the good of our people, state and our party. [applause]

[Question] Professor Kowalczyk, how do you view the congress?

[Answer] I believe that I as well as all the members of our party can describe the congress as successful. This is not a propaganda of success; we are proud of our documents, of their content, the ideas they proposed, advanced ideas which the documents define.

[Question] Professor Kowalczyk, are you sure that these documents will be implemented, or will they, in keeping with the old bad customs, remain more pieces of paper?

[Answer] If I were not sure, I would not have undertaken my new duties, my honorable duties.

[Question] You did not have much sleep last night, as indeed none of us who watched the congress had. Do you regard the congress as having fulfilled all expectations?

[Answer] As far as having defined our identity is concerned, as far as outlining our direction, our program, our tactics for the immediate future is concerned, I would say, definitely yes.

New Officials

LD190030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Summary] Edward Kowalczyk has been elected new chairman of the SD. "Adam Langer from Gdansk was elected chairman of the SD Central Audit Committee and Maciej (Poroch) from Czestochowa chairman of the central party court disciplinary committee".

New Democratic Youth Union

AU181333 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Mar 81 p 4

[PAP report: "The Democratic Youth Union Is Being Set Up"]

[Text] Members of the Presidium of the provisional national council of the Democratic Youth Union (ZMD) held a press conference on 15 March--the second day of the 12th Congress of the Democratic Party. They presented a draft ideological-programmatic declaration and draft statutes of the future Democratic Youth Union, an organization whose basic goal will be promoting and defending democratic institutions under conditions of building socialism.

Piotr Wallo, chairman of the Presidium and delegate to the 12th congress from Krakow Voivodship, said among other things that, appealing to the Democratic Party for its political sponsorship, the Democratic Youth Union had declared itself for the Democratic Party's ideology and had confirmed the programmatic similarity of the two bodies. The congress accepted by acclamation political sponsorship of the burgeoning Democratic Youth Union. The 12th Congress of the Democratic Party and the coming congress of the Democratic Youth Union will determine the extent of programmatic similarity.

According to the press conference, the union will be active in secondary and higher schools, factories (including industry and handicrafts) and rural areas.

As was further stated, the union wants to be an independent organization not affiliated with any structures that group together other youth organizations. At the same time, however, it offers to cooperate with any other youth organization in Poland.

A member of the union will not be allowed to join other political youth organizations, but every adult member will have the right to unreservedly join any political party.

Mlynczak Out; Congress Ends

LD181636 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Mar (PAP)--The results of the elections to the authorities of the Democratic Party (SD) were announced late last night. Only three members of the former Presidium of the Central Committee, Kowalczyk, Musiol and Fajecki, retained their places and the leader of the party Mlynczak was defeated in the ballot.

In secret ballots, the congress elected a 120-member Central Committee, a 60-member Auditing Commission and a 60-member Disciplinary Committee.

The composition of the party's supreme authorities is expected to be announced this afternoon.

The congress closed about an hour past midnight.

GDANSK SD CONFERENCE SEEKS TRULY 'DEMOCRATIC' PARTY

LD181147 Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 13-15 Mar 81 p 2

[Donals Tusk Report printed in "Self-Government" (Samorzadnosc) column: "At Last A Democratic Party"]

[Text] For many years, our official political landscape has given the impression--to put it mildly--of being barren. This was a result, among other things, of the fact that the so-called allied parties not only did not pursue any independent policy but accepted the role of serving boys at the government's altar. Fortunately, the post-August movement has spread to even the most musty structures. It appears that there is hope that the proosals formulated during the 12th voivodship conference of SD delegates in Gdansk mentioned below will help the party to gain importance and will at last enable it to function as a political party. The matter is of current interest since the 12th SD Congress is approaching.

In the fight for a democratization of life in our country, whose main burden obviously rests on Solidarity's shoulders, it is necessary to seek allies. The implementation of the proposals put forward by the SD conference in Gdansk would enable the party to engage in genuine activities and, at the same time, would strengthen the position of all those who are engaged in a fight for democracy, justice and legality.

The proposal that the party's name be changed to "Polish Democratic Party" may be an indication of changes taking place within the SD. In the relevant resolution, the party is described as:

A Polish party for which the interests of the nation [narod] and a sovereign state are of paramount importance.

A democratic party in the primary meaning of the word, that is, a party which recognizes the people's will as a source of truth and the nation's authority and power;

A just party for which socialism means a system ensuring social justice, complete equality of all citizens before the law and the absence of any privileges, especially those connected with the membership of some political party;

A party upholding freedom which opposes, in the name of human dignity, any repressive measures against people because of their views; and

A sovereign party with an independent program combining national and social interests with complete respect for all people, whose party alliances are to be based on partnership and equality among the parties involved.

The Gdansk resolution also emphasized the fact that "under the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, the Sejm is the only and supreme representative of the Polish community." As for the "PZPR's leading role, the conference sees it as the role of guarantor of the stability of the Polish People's Republic's foreign policy and of its system of alliances."

The delegates came out in support of complete and genuine independence of courts, publicness of political life, access to the mass information media for all political and social organizations, and freedom of thought in the scientific and artistic spheres. "The SD consistently opposes the ideas of freedom, understanding in the economic sphere and cultural cooperation...to any form of brute force. It will bring its influence to bear on Polish communities abroad, seeking to establish closer contacts between the country and Polish people living abroad, including those who have remained in Soviet territory, with a view to maintaining their bonds with the motherland."

I have reported only on some of the proposals made at the SD conference in Gdansk. It is hard to believe that only 1 year ago.... However, let us look at the future. Will the coming 12th congress take into account at least some of the wishes of regional organizations? Let anyone, who can, believe it.

MOCZAR INTERVIEW ON EXTREMISTS, ANTI-SEMITISM

AU191031 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 17 Mar 81 pp 1, 2

[Jerzy Wojcik interview with Gen Mieczyslaw Moczar, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy: "Society Does Not Want Extremes"]

[Text] In connection with the joint session of the Supreme Council and the main administration of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy which is to take place on 20 March, we asked Gen Mieczyslaw Moczar to discuss the plans of the veterans' organization and some current political issues.

[Question] The agenda of the union's supreme authorities includes the issue of the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the third Silesian uprising, thanks to which Poland was able to recover part of upper Silesia, following World War I.

[Answer] The struggle for Silesia's Polish character is one of the finest chapters of our history. The Silesian people are unusually honest, industrious and dedicated to the fatherland. My generation is in the best position to assert that. After all, the Silesian people had to struggle against Germanic pressures for centuries. The uprising was a magnificent testimony to dedication in the struggle for our western lands. Although unequal, that struggle was productive and strengthened Silesia's ties with the motherland. We all--all Poles--owe heartfelt gratitude to the participants in the Silesian uprisings. Our union is behind the organization of the anniversary of the armed feats of those participants. We want to sponsor that anniversary. I am convinced that all our people will celebrate it. Those patriotic traditions and those roots of our nationhood are an inexhaustible source of contemporary generations' strength. They are what foundations are to a house. Any wave can make a house fall if it lacks foundations, but when foundations are strong, a house can withstand floods.

[Question] Next May the 100th anniversary of Gen Wladyslaw Sikorski's birth will occur. During the tragic years of the occupation the generals' name kept alive the Polish people's hope for freedom. All our people deeply felt his death.

[Answer] I was a young man when General Sikorski was killed. I commanded a district of the People's Army in Lublin territory. At that time we were very romantic. We thought we could achieve anything and that strengthened our resolution to fight against the occupier's mad terror. Armies running into million and millions of soldiers moved across our lands. Dangers lurked everywhere, and although death was nothing strange to us, the news that General Sikorski was no more shocked and depressed us enormously. It was a particularly heavy blow to the National Army (AK), but all Poles felt the pain of the blow. You can say that at that time Sikorski was riding high politically and was the man through whom an accord between the emigre government and the Soviet Union was possible. Before the war he was in opposition to the Sanacja bloc. We communists knew that his place would be taken by the people standing further to the right, and that was what happened in fact. In any case we regarded Sikorski as a wise and honorable man distinguished for realism and farsightedness and for his understanding of the nation's interests. After all, it was he who headed the emigre government and commanded the armed forces during the most difficult period in the life of our nation.

At the end of the sixties, General Sikorski's widow tried to have her husband's remains buried in Poland. In connection with the 100th anniversary of the general's birth, our union will ask the National Unity Front to have the remains of that great Pole and an outstanding soldier and statesman buried in Polish soil. I think that our society, especially the soldiers who fought on all fronts of World War II, will regard this as an act that symbolizes our people's unity in patriotism.

[Question] The most recent history is little known in our country. Comrade General, it can be said, that, as a partisan commander and as one who has actively participated in political life throughout People's Poland, you have helped create it. It often happened in the past and is happening now that the facts of the most recent history receive differing interpretations, give rise to disputes and are exploited for recreating political divisions. How do you view all this against the background of your experience?

[Answer] Politics is a difficult occupation and requires in the end responsbility and moral qualifications. Especially we communists must set ourselves high criteria in this regard, because only under such a condition do we have the right to demand loyalty and respect from our partners. Political activity is not wrestling and pushing--who get the better of whom?--especially when the affairs of nation are at stake. Insofar as we Poles are concerned, such a policy should belong to the past that will never return.

Political adversaries may differ profoundly in views and yet be able to tolerate and respect each other. I have friends who do not exactly see eye to eye with the communist ideals I profess or, more strictly, with the ways in which the ideals are implemented. On the other hand, I have adversaries among those who have belonged to the same party to which I belong. Some of them succumbed to demoralization--at times they tasted the very dregs of it--when they found themselves under no control at all. I have had a long and difficult experience in life. When now I look back, I think that as a political activist I have nothing to be ashamed of. I have never sought to intensify any divisions. I have tried to have respect for my adversaries as well. I know that sensible arguments can achieve much good and that, conversely, the lack of resolve to reach understanding leads to tragedies and may even threaten a catastrophe under certain circumstances of history.

Political activity becomes dangerous when it resorts to dishonest methods and exploits extreme moods and views. I remember the crimes of the Swietokrzyska Brigade of the NSZ [Independent Armed Forces--an anticommunist formation], which murdered dozens of our boys. In 1943 the first fratricidal murder occurred bear Borowo when 26 soldiers of the People's Army were decapitated only because they were communists. That was done by "Bohun," "Zab" and others. In 1945-48 other nations were busying themselves creating order and promoting reconstruction, while a terrible civil war was raging in our country. [paragraph continues]

Some 20,000 civilians, soldiers, militiamen, voluntary militiamen, security men, and members of the Polish Workers Party and of democratic parties as well as of youth organizations perished on the side of people's power. But let us remember that it was also Poles who perished on the other side. I trust that the Polish people will never again let such a fratricidal struggle come to pass.

In those days we communists were simply being forced into revenge and retribution. As a witness to and participant in the armed struggle I assert with full responsibility that we have never embraced revenge. If there were sporadic cases of retribution, they were in most cases publicized and punished, although in 1945-48, under the conditions ofcivil war with all its horrors, that was not easy and simple. It was not until later on that a period of distortion arrived--a period during which adversaries were sought who were not there and during which the communists also suffered.

[Question] Comrade General, what is your view of the demonstrations in two places in Warsaw on 8 March? I have in mind the rally at Warsaw University and the gathering in front of the old MBP [Ministry of Public Security] building on Koszykowa Street?

[Answer] The events in March 1968 were of a complicated nature. On the one hand, they hinted at the crisis of confidence, as Comrade Kania said at the most recent session of the Congress Commission and, on the other hand, they expressed the growing social and internal party conflicts, which the young people who participated in those events were not aware of for the most part. The two Warsaw demonstrations in connection with the March events of 13 years ago were, I think, extreme and aggravating in nature and have harmed Poland. If what I am saying can pour oil on troubled waters, all the members of our veterans' union wil be pleased.

We are living in a very tough period. We have to solve extremely difficult problems. Nothing should be undertaken today to divert society's attention from current tasks or to revive old divisions. No one has the right to exploit old conflicts for political ends that are at variance with the good of the nation and the state. This is what veterans think and feel. They have nothing in common with the demonstrations that are meant to proclaim the spirit or revenge and hatred.

In the past few days commentaries have appeared in the West on a supposedly mounting wave of anti-Semitism in Poland. Those are tendentious assertions. I do not think that it is possible to stir up anti-Semitic moods in Poland. We will simply not let it happen. I am deeply convinced that the atmosphere of our community life will be marked by humanism and tolerance proper to our national traditions.

It is common knowledge that I participated in the resistance movement and the partisan struggle. My experience of the civil war was painful. That war kept devastating our nation in the first postwar years. Together with the mass of our union's members we have tried to eliminate the old divisions, cancel all wrongs and forget resentment. We have tried to unite veterans. We have achieved it and that is why we should defend our unity because it constitutes our national achievement and is what our fatherland urgently needs. That is why we will oppose all activities that embitter and all attempts to push the country toward internal disruption, no matter who is behind such attempts. The limited scope of the two demonstrations shows that our society does not want extremes. I am convinced that the veterans' community and all reasonable people in Poland--people who are united in the alliance of commonsense and patriotism--do not want them either.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI COMMENTARY ON MARCH 1968 EVENTS

AU190741 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 12 Mar 81 p 3

[Bohdan Boss article: "Our Soldiers' Tribune: 'March Reflections'"--capitalized passage published in boldface]

[Text] THE VOICES DEMANDING THE EXPLICATION OF THE 1968 EVENTS ARE INCREASINGLY FREQUENT. I AM FOR IT. SOONER OR LATER, IT WILL CERTAINLY BE NECESSARY TO HIGHLIGHT THE "MARCH PROBLEMS" THAT STING MANY VOCIFEROUS PEOPLE SO MUCH.

I AGREE THAT THE YEAR 1968 PROVIDES A KEY TO THE UNDERSTANDING OF MANY BASIC FACTORS THAT SHAPED OUR PAST, AS WELL AS SHAPING OUR PRESENT AND ALSO PERHAPS OUR FUTURE.

Those who are shouting the loudest about March 1968 behave in such a way as if they wanted to invoke from the memorable "Forefathers" [a drama by A. Mickiewicz] spirits acting outside the drama, spirits who, submitted to the judgement of world opinion, would produce evidence unmasking the line of a humane attitude toward other peoples, a line that in the past favored Polish society so much.

Is the point of that to degrade the history of the Poles and to bring it to shame? I do not think so--such an intention would be too diabolical. Such measures no longer affect human perception. The objective is simpler and more contemporary.

"Ides of March"

The year 1968 is the key to open archives forgotten a long time ago. The occasion should be used to clarify several issues.

Let us have a look at the first issue at hand. It is being said that in 1968 Polish science lost prominent scientists with workdwide renown. The names quoted are Professors Baczko, Bauman, Brus or Kolakowski. I think many readers will be surprised if I say that, before putting on the university gowns, Colonels Baczko, Brus and Bauman wore the uniforms of Polish Army officers and worked in a very responsible institution, being able to influence and pass sentence and opinions which today certainly they would prefer not to speak about. We lost those "scientists," but we also lost other prominent professors who, even if they did not leave the country, had the doors shut to university chairs and institutes, while the colonels, who found their military uniforms too tight for them, put on the university gowns. The list of professors who left Warsaw University in March is longer, many times longer. The list includes the names of professors as prominent as Kotarbinski, Tatarkiewicz, Izdebski, Grabski, Hajdukiewicz, Twardowski, Loth and others.

Well, perhaps there is a real need to bring to mind people and issues that so marked the destinies of our fatherland. Out of my civic duty, I should vindicate those who, by Berman's signature, fell into the paws of Rozanski, Fejgin, Swiatlo, Romkowski and their like... I vindicate dozens of communists and patriots who, physically and morally broken, for years were waiting for the censure of those who are now frequently abroad and from there send us good advice regarding democracy. I vindicate thousands of biographies deleted by sentences passed in default and marked in personal records.

Such times did exist. They did exist, as Wanda Odolska and many other journalists explained to us, when there was the need for resorting to the "unfailing weapon of class struggle."

How many right ideas were voiced in the period 1949-55 by various "journalists" about Polish ethnocentric tendencies and about the fairness of court sentences that defied legal procedure, let alone a thing as prosaic as logic. Are some of them today for the renewal? They used to write that the protest of the Poznan workers class was brought about by imperialist hirelings and agents provocateurs, jeered at "patriotism burdened by aristocratic spirit," tried to prove that the defense of Westerplatte was pointless, condemned the home army wholesale, boosted the readers enthusiasm about the legitimacy of the struggle against the rightwing nationalist deviation in the party, and today advocate the renewal and the "disclosure of March 1968."

All right. That is the way. But if it should be truth, then it must be the whole truth. This is both sublime and bitter. All those problems denoted with the prefix "anti" are a byproduct. It is only worthwhile to remember that Jakub Berman's team used to break people from under the signs of both "pro" and "anti". Attesting to that is the long list of rehabilitated people.

"Rationing Truth"

Notwithstanding the solemn promises made at the successive Central Committee plenary sessions that truth, and the whole truth, will be revealed any moment now, what was available for public opinion were only quarter-truths and statements that the rest would be examined by a "special commission."

Each successive leadership of the party--and this is an impression that can be formed if one does not know the other factors--lacked the courage shown by the Soviet comrades who at the 20th CPSU Congress told the truth about the past period. It is to be deplored that in the Polish mass media that truth was rationed; otherwise today we would have a few less annoying problems. The Soviet party proved to be very courageous and true to the facts when it showed the Stalinist system also in its adverse manifestations. For the millions of Soviet people, Stalin was something more than a leader of the people. Did the truth about him do any harm to the Soviet system and state? In my opinion, on the contrary. The 20th congress became a factor integrating the party and Soviet people.

Let me use a quotation here: "All peoples will reach socialism, that is inevitable, but they will reach it not quite equally. Each of them will make their peculiar contribution toward this or that form of democracy, toward this or that rate of socialist transformation and various spheres of social life." That was stated in the decisions of the 20th CPSU Congress.

If truth about the 20th congress had not been doled out to us some time ago, the career of Berman's team would probably have been shorter.

Only at the October 1956 PZPR Central Committee plenum did the party unequivocally assess Berman and other people linked with him. On his part, in self-defense Berman cast the shadow of accusation on the Soviet Union.

What was the point? The real purpose of that gamble, apparently intricate and difficult to decipher, was to cover up the activity of the clique grouped around Beria with the authority of the Soviet Union.

Berman served Beria's purposes, even if he swore that he was an unfortunate victim of "Beria-ism." Lavrentiy Beria was sentenced and executed by firing squad. Having left his leading positions in the party, Berman became an editor in a publishing house.

Why do I bring to mind issues and people about whom the younger generation knows nothing? I thought the party did not ever want to go back to those bitter times, even if full of pathos. I am convinced that that continues to be the case. However, it turned out that there were people who have been writing recently about Berman as a "wonderful old man" and also referring to others. I have no objections against that. Tastes and likings are a private affair.

But it is not a private affair to make references to people with certain political connections and in certain political contexts.

"Do Not Touch, This Is No Time For That"

There are many important problems decisive for present day Poland and tomorrow. The list of those problems grows longer daily. However, on top of the list there is an issue which we could term as the regularity of bilateral relations between Poland and the USSR, since the durability of our independence--for Poles that is the supreme and eternal value--depends on those relations. We will be independent if the security of our borders is also protection by the political and military prestige of the Soviet Union and our socialist neighbors.

Otherwise we would be jeopardized by isolation identical with that in 1939. The Soviet Union declares [deklaruje] the durability of our treaties and thus the durability of our borders.

The price [cena] of that friendship, born in pain and struggle, was enormous. A contribution toward its durability was also made by the collective heroism and death of 620,000 Soviet soldiers who fell while liberating Poland. Such things must not be forgotten--precisely for the sake of friendship and the honor of the Poles.

We owe the fact that the process of renewal has been progressing without external interventions to the policy of the Soviet Union--prudent and authoritative with regard to the world and friendly toward us.

For that reason, if someone refers to 1968 and finds a pressing need for it, it is necessary to speak about those events in full voice.

Quarter-truths or that sacred idea: "Do not touch that, there is no time for that!" have always proved to be harmful to the party. That contributed to lapses in its credibility.

An example: At the Sixth Central Committee Plenum preceding the Third PZPR Congress, the then PZPR Central Committee first secretary warned our party's leadership of the gamble taken by Roman Zambrowski and certain other groups. That warning was passed over in silence. Later on, with regret, that warning was found to be right.

In March 1968, several students demanded Zambrowski's restoration to the Politburo. Some say that that protest was voiced for the sake of simple contradiction. However, if the truth about Zambrowski had not been concealed, there would not have been even that students' contradiction.

There would have been no sad facts of beating students with clubs, either. Any beating of people is objectionable, then and now. For the sake of clarity, however, it is to be stated that the inspirers and leaders of the 1968 manifestations suffered the least. The "leaders" had the good luck that followed them from the beginning of their university careers, reached by many of them from the so-called rector's lists. They were patronized by the then minister of higher schools.

Among many slogans voiced in March 1968, there were some that called for abrogating the alliance with the Soviet Union and for changing the policy pursued by the Polish People's Republic with regard to Israel.

Thus there were slogans against the state, whose strength and international prestige also arise from the durability of the Polish-Soviet alliance and from the consistency of the stands of anti-imperialist states. Poland has no reason to ignore Israel's imperialist policy.

Thus I am for the truth about March 1968; particulary now when all Poles are looking forward to the party congress that will certainly take an attitude to the Polish path to socialism, a path consistent both with workers' internationalism and with the national features of our workers class.

When, owing to the posture of the workers class, the party has recently again obtained the great chance to continue that path, the gentlemen successors to the heritage of Berman and his like are trying, through excitement and political provocations, to drive the country into a dangerous situation.

JARUZELSKI INSPECTS KATOWICE COLLIERY, MINERS

LD181116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, visited the miners of Knurow colliery today. The collierty's workforce supplies the national economy with about 16,000 tons of coal per day. The premier, together with Katowice Voivodship officials, looked at the working conditions of miners in Section Eight. He showed particular interest in the troublesome sectors of work and in the development prospects of Knurow colliery, which is more than 75 years old and exploits difficult deposits.

Talks With Workforce Officials

LD181918 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, visited the miners of Knurow colliery today.

The premier then talked to the executive of the Party Works Committee, with Solidarity representatives, the miners' trade union and youth organizations.

Many problems troubling the workforce and the entire mining community were broached.

A number of those topics were tackled again at the premier's meeting with the Knurow colliery workforce, which was held in the [words indistinct] between the first and second shift. The acute problem of food supplies was among those discussed. There were other, often painful, questions. The chairman of the Council of Ministers stated that the government would settle those issues, but that he did not want to make empty promises. I can only promise, Premier Jaruzelski stated, that we will do everything within our power to alleviate and improve the situation.

The premier conveyed to the workforce of the Knurow colliery and to all miners words of respect from First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Kania.

Talks With Voivodship Officials

LD182156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] After visiting the Knurow colliery and meeting its workforce Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski arrived in Katowice where he laid flowers at the monument to the participants in the Silesian uprising.

In the evening the premier met the executive members of the party voivodship committee as well as leaders of the voivodship administration. The chairman of the Council of Ministers acquainted himself with the state of and prospects for the Polish coal industry as well as the conditions on which this year's coal extraction plans depend. The premier was also informed of social and living conditions of the Katowice Voivodship's population.

SERIOUS FUEL SHORTAGE REPORTED IN KOSZALIN

LD181148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Report from unidentified correspondent in Koszalin]

[Excerpts] Koszalin has found itself in an extremely difficult situation regarding fuel. The biggest thermal station, which ought to provide heat for half of the city, is unable to provide enough heating to keep its own facility warm. The reason is the shortage of powdered coal which is distributed by the Katowice Coal Distribution Board.

At present, the coal supply and heating situation has become serious, in particular regarding kindergartens, nurseries, schools and families with small children. The temperatures in many apartments have fallen to 10 or 12 degrees. The lines of mothers with sick small children are getting longer and longer at the outpatient clinics. Now there is even a shortage of the poorest quality fuel. In a day or two the biggest thermal station in Koszalin will have to be switched off. Does the fact that more and more children are getting ill not stir anything in the imagination of the people who are in charge of the distribution of fuel? We are asking Katowice for the answer.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE REVIEWS JAN, FEB PERFORMANCE

LD181726 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] A session of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers was held today under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski. The committee assessed, among other things, the implementation of socioeconomic tasks in January and February. The economic situation of the country in that period remained unfavorable; production in all branches was less than planned and less than in the same period last year. The shortfall in the production of basic fuels and raw materials, namely coal, zinc, lead, aluminum, artificial fibers, plastics, paper and cardboard, continued to grow. This was also true of crude oil processing. The adverse trends in livestock raising and purchases have worsened, in particular purchases of livestock and milk. This year's tasks in house construction were implemented by only 7.5 percent during those 2 months. It was also assessed that the increasing shortage of coal and electricity, as well as difficulties in financing the import of requisite quantities, could result in an accumulated production backlong which would be impossible to make good.

The Economic Committee found it necessary to undertake energetic action aimed at reducing the adverse results of the present situation and to achieve the best possible economic effects in these difficult circumstances. Individual ministries received specific guidelines to be implemented. For instance, it was found expedient to introduce an operative system of supplies and structure of production. The point here is to give priority to the production and supply of foodstuffs, medication, toiletries, as well as to clothing and footwear for children and young people and also to take into account export needs. Greater restriction should be applied to production earmarked for investment as well as production of those marketables which cannot be regarded as essential.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1800 GMT on 18 March carries a report on an Economic Committee session which is identical except that it adds the following paragraphs here and omits the last one: "The next item on the agenda the council examined a report on supplies to agriculture, in particular supplies of fertilizers, pesticides and fodder concentrates. It was stated that there are delays in the supply of fertilizers; the chemical industry is behind schedule as far as supply of great quantities of nitric and phosphoric fertilizers is concerned. An improvement of this situation will be achieved through import of greater quantities than planned of fertilizers from the USSR. However, it is above all the chemical industry which should supply farmers with fertilizers. The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers has instructed rural suppliers to streamline the distribution of fertilizers.

["The fodder situation was assessed as being difficult. This will influence the scope of livestock raising. The Economic Committee decided that it is indispensable to accelerate the purchase of additional quantities of fodder for the second and third quarter of the year and to prepare appropriate requests to the Council of Ministers on the subject. The point here is to prevent too great a decrease in the number of farm animals."]

The council also examined a report on supplies to agriculture, but we shall report on this subject in our next newscast.

MINISTER ZALESKI EXPLAINS FOOD PURCHASING POLICY

LD181344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Press review]

[Text] DZIENNIK LUDOWY publishes a talk with Minister of Food Industry and Purchases Prof Jan Zaleski entitled: Not Just About Prices. The minister explains, among other things the principles of the present contract purchasing policy. The present policy of contract purchasing must stimulate production of what is most profitable on the world market: beets, tobacco, barley, flax and so on, as well as soft fruit such as strawberries.

They should always be given preference as they guarantee the highest foreign currency profits per hectare. With this in mind the government has already increased the contract purchasing price of sugar beet this year and the prices of tobacco leaves and herbs. At the same time, said the minister, we ought to give preference, and we shall continue to do so, to animal production. Correct, profitable contract purchasing prices for milk and meat will encourage production of cereals and fodder.

Minister of Food Industry and Purchases Prof Jan Zaleski also explained the necessity for a future increase in meat and milk prices as well as the need to continue exporting meat.

DEPUTY MINISTER GIVES RATIONING ELIGIBILITY DETAILS

LD191112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] A PAP journalist conducted an interview with Deputy Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Marek Wieczorek. The topic was controlled sales of meat and meat products. Minister Wieczorek recalled at the outset the fundamental changes which have taken place in the divisions of ration cards: The B supply card, most widely used, which is for 3 and 1/2 kg of meat and smoked meats, has been extended to cover state farm [PGR] employees and members and employees of agricultural production cooperatives [RSW] and their families, if they have not availed themselves of the right to possess piece of land. E ration cards have been introduced for young people from 16 to 18 who live in towns and in the countryside, where their parents are employed in nonagricultural sectors of the economy.

Those definitely excluded from the system of rationing are farmers who have a farm of more than half a hectare, who do not sell to the state produce to the value of more than Z15,000, and their families, with the exception of children, young people, nursing mothers and pregnant women. Also excluded are those who get full foard under the barracks system [system koszarowy], in workers' hostels, boarding schools, and so forth. Ration cards will, however, be received by students who also use student canteens. It is estimated that a total of 900,000 farmers will not get meat ration cards.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY REPORTS GOODS, CURRENCY SPECULATORS

AU181343 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 17 Mar 81 p 6

[Staffer report: "Speculators Hid Goods Worth Z4 Million"]

[Text] In its struggle against speculators, the citizens' militia has checked on 948 outlets countrywide in the past few days. It discovered various goods worth Z700,000, which were hidden at the back of the shops. The militia preferred charges in 51 cases and initiated 11 investigations. On-the-spot fines were paid by 97 persons. At the same time, the militia uncovered many speculators, in whose apartments goods and currency worth almost Z4 million were found.

Two examples of speculation: In the Wawel Shop in Wroclaw candies, chocolate and coffee worth Z243,000 were found at the back of the shop. In Czestochowa the militia detained a 58-year old-pensioner, Stefan W., who had been buying auto spare parts and gas from drivers for years and had speculated in them. He also traded in vodka and spirits. Auto spare parts and 154 bottles of spirits worth Z400,000 were found in his apartment. The militia took over Z1.3 million, large amounts of foreign currencies and a car, all belonging to Stefan W. as security against a future fine. [as published]

NATO EXERCISES SHIFT TOWARD GREATER AGGRESSIVENESS

LD161530 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 16 Mar 81

["What Are NATO Exercises Aimed At"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Mar (PAP)--NATO exercises are invariably an element of the policy of confrontation with the socialist countries.

A systematic examination of the NATO military training processes, especially over the past several years, indicates that they are chiefly set for preparations to waging an aggressive, intensive, conventional-nuclear war in Europe--that they are invariably a constant element of the power policy and confrontation with the socialist countries.

A characteristic feature of the annual all-out military maneuvers in the area of the European and Atlantic theatre of war is that they facilitate concentration of several hundred thousand troops in the immediate vicinity of the borders with the socialist countries, thus posing a direct and real threat to our security and peace.

The overview of NATO military exercises also allows for the conclusion that their character is systematically shifting towards an ever greater aggressiveness.

The all-round shape of the increasingly intensified training of the NATO forces testifies to a complex and consistent implementation of military preparations which creates a considerable threat to the process of detente and world peace.

In this situation the widely-scaled propaganda in the West about the so-called "Eastern threat" is a typical example of military-political camouflage to draw the public attention from the real threats.

The Warsaw treaty armies have never held such extensive exercises as regards the number of troops, the scale of operations, duration and military hardware.

An official communique released a couple of days ago announced that designated Warsaw Treaty Armed Forces would take part in command-and-staff exercises in Poland at the end of March. A comparison of the exercises with those of the NATO fully confirms once again the political and training differences between the two military blocs, the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty.

GENSCHER ARRIVES IN WARSAW; MET BY CZYREK

LD191224 Hamburg DPA in German 1111 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 19 Mar (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Warsaw today on a 2-day visit. He was met at the airport by Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek.

KAPEK, PRAGUE CPCZ DELEGATION MEET WITH MAYOR

LD182228 Prague CTK in English 1742 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Mar (CETEKA)--The visiting delegation of Prague City Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, led by party Presidium member Antonin Kapek, met here today with the Mayor of Warsaw Jerzy Majewski and other officials of the city administration.

Cooperation between the two socialist capitals was discussed, and views exchanged on construction and supplies.

The delegation has also visited the automobile factory FSR and attended a meeting with workers, executives and party activists of the plant. Experience from the crisis years 1968-1969 in Czechoslovakia and from the subsequent consolidation of the national economy was in the centre of attention.

BRIEFS

FLOOD REPORT--On 15 March the crest wave of the Odra River reached the region of Olawa. The Odra left-bank tributaries are showing a slow drop in water levels, but the right-bank tributaries are showing a small rise. The Warta and Notec Rivers are showing small rises above the alert levels. The level of water in the mid-Vistula is high, but the alert level has been exceeded only in the Annopol area. The Vistula crest wave passed Zawichost at 632cm. The flood alarm continues in Wroclaw, Leszno, Kalisz, Lublin and Szczecin Voivodships and the flood alert in Tarnobrzeg, Sieradz and Jelenia Gora Voivodships. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Mar 81 pp 1, 2 AU]

CHIEF DELEGATE MARINESCU ADDRESSES LOS CONFERENCE

AU182045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] New York, 18 Mar (AGERPRES)--The UN Law of the Sea Conference taking place in New York was addressed by Romanian chief delegate, Ambassador Teodor Marinescu, Romania's permanent representative to the UN, who pointed out that Romania, as a member of the Group of the 77 considered that the draft convention, whose fundamental purpose is the turning to advantage of the resources and possibilities of seas and oceans--the common patrimony of mankind--should reflect the interests of all states, especially of the developing countries which make up the big majority of the world's peoples.

In connection with the works of the conference, the Romanian representative stressed that their organization should be subordinated to coming to a generally acceptable text, while considering the interests and standpoints of all countries. The Romanian delegation--the speaker stated--wishes, together with most of the other delegations, that the conference proceedings conclude with positive results the soonest possible. Romania, just as other states, the speaker said, considers that the problems on which negotiations should be continued in order to reach generally acceptable solutions include those referring to the delimitation of the maritime spaces between the states with adjacent or opposing shores, the access of the countries having no littoral or of the disadvantaged ones to the piscicultural resources, the passage of foreign ships through territorial sea, certain aspects related to final clauses, especially the states' right to reserve with reference to certain provisions of the new convention.

In conclusion, the Romanian representative expressed the determination of Romania's delegation to actively participate in negotiations, in cooperation with the other delegations, and to make full contribution for the conference to attain its target, that is, the working out of a draft convention reflecting all participating countries' interests.

REPORTAGE ON ANDREI VISIT TO INDONESIA, MALAYSIA

Indonesian Visit Ends

AU190903 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei paid an official visit to Indonesia, as guest of that country's Foreign Minister Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, from 15-17 March 1981. During the visit, the Romanian foreign minister was received by Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia.

A message from the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, was handed on the occasion to President Suharto, and wishes for health, happiness and success were conveyed. Expressing thanks for the message, President Suharto conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings and best wishes for health, happiness and success.

The Romanian Foreign Minister was also received by Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik, and had talks with Prof Subroto, minister of mining and energy.

The talks between the two foreign ministers proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere. They approached the bilateral relations and regional and international questions of mutual interest.

Referring to the relations between Romania and Indonesia the two ministers reiterated their government's wish to further intensify the bilateral relations, especially by developing the commercial exchanges and the economic cooperation. Stress was laid on the need for maintaining closest relations between the two countries, at all levels, so as to get to know each other better.

The Indonesian foreign minister noted with interest the Romanian party's wish and readiness to participate in the carrying through of development projects in Indonesia in mining, oil, energy and transport. Both parties agreed that the intensification of the relations between Romania and Indonesia would serve the interests of the peoples in the two countries, equally contributing to the general efforts for maintaining peace in the world, based on freedom and equity.

During the exchange of opinions on the international situation, the two ministers appreciated with satisfaction the similar stands on principle of their countries as regards the major problems confronting mankind at present. Stressed was the necessity for greater efforts to be made in view of securing the continuity of the policy of peace, detente the world over and cooperation, setting out from the strict observance in the interstate relations of the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, renunciation of force and of the threat with force in the international life, of each nation's right to free, independent development. In the context the two ministers have highlighted the necessity of settling exclusively by peaceful means all the interstate disputes in various zones of the world, the only way of consolidating the international peace and security.

The foreign ministers of Romania and Indonesia have expressed the conviction of their governments that the liquidation of underdevelopment and the setting in of a new international economic order conducive to structural changes in the present international economic system, are the only way leading to a lasting solution of the world economic crisis and to more rapid development of the lagging countries.

Both sides have highlighted the important role played by the Nonaligned Movement under the present conditions of the international life. Also stressed was the necessity of enhancing the role of the United Nations Organization in the settlement of the interstate disputes and in solving present-day major problems.

The two ministers noted with satisfaction the cooperation existing between their countries within the international organizations and agreed to strengthen ever more the collaboration between their delegations within the activities of the UN, of the nonaligned states, of the "Group of 77" and of other international forums.

The Romanian and the Indonesian ministers of foreign affairs have expressed the conviction that the talks held in Jakarta will contribute to the further consolidation of the links of friendship and cooperation between their countries, both bilaterally and on an international plane.

Romania's minister of foreign affairs expressed his appreciation for the friendly reception he received during his visit to Indonesia. He renewed the invitation addressed to Indonesia's minister of foreign affairs to pay an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Talks With Malaysian Officials

AU182050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 18 Mar (AGERPRES)--Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed was called on by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, who now is paying an official visit to Kuala Lumpur.

Tackled were problems related to the present stage and the development perspectives of the bilateral relations, stress falling on the necessity of amplifying and diversifying the trade relations and finding adequate ways and means of raising the Romanian exports to Malaysia and for initiating actions of cooperation in production apt to confer stability and dynamism to the economic relations in general, grounded on mutual interest and advantage. On this line the sides highlighted the possibilities of cooperation existing in the field of wood processing, the development of the energy base and in transports.

Also tackled were some topical problems of the international life, the sides highlighting with satisfaction the similar stands of the two states as regards the necessity for efforts to be made in view of securing the continuity to the policy of peace and detente the world over, that should secure the unhampered right of all the states to cooperation and should be conducive to the setting of the inter-state relations on new grounds, to fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of others, renunciation of force and of the threat with force.

The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly messages between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Hussein bin Onn, prime minister of Malaysia.

The same day the proceedings of the first joint commission of economic and technical cooperation began in the capital city of Malaysia. The delegations of the two countries are headed by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei of Romania and by Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen. During the proceedings the sides analysed the present stage of the bilateral economic relations and studied in depth the possibilities of developing the economic cooperation in various fields of mutual interest.

The Romanian foreign minister met Ishak bin Pateh Akhir, the head of the economic and social planning body of Malaysia, with whom he exchanged information regarding the main development lines stipulated in the national plan of the two countries for the 1981-1985 period and regarding the possibilities of economic cooperation on a bilateral plane, for implementing projects or programs in these plans.

SWEDISH EDUCATION MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

AU182041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Mar (AGERPRES)--Over March 16-18 Jan-Erik Wikstrom, Swedish minister of education and cultural affairs, paid a Romanian visit at head of a delegation, in response to an invitation extended by Aneta Spornic, Romanian minister of instruction and education. On the occasion experience was exchanged in point of organization and content of education in the two countries. Satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the Romanian-Swedish collaboration in the field of education and culture; the sides also said they wanted to expand it in the future.

The Swedish minister and his wife, piano player Inger Wikstrom, visited the university and the "Ciprian Porumbescu" conservatoire of Bucharest, taking interest in the theoretical and practical training of students. Also visited was the Bucharest cultural and scientific university, where the Swedish minister discussed with the students that learn Swedish. The guests gave special appreciation to the quality of the Romanian education, to the standard of the Swedish literature courses, expressing the wish to make more intense and thorough the study of Romanian in Sweden.

During the Romanian visit the Swedish minister had an interview with the chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, Aneta Spornic, discussing aspects of the development of culture and art in the two countries and possibilities of promoting further the Romanian-Swedish cultural exchanges.

The Swedish guest also had an interview with Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Discussed on the occasion were aspects of expanding the bilateral relations and some topical problems of the international situation.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW ICELANDIC AMBASSADOR

AU172055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Mar (AGERPRES)--On March 17, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Haraldur Kroyer, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iceland in Romania.

President Nicolae Ceausescu said in the address he made on the occasion: Romania and Iceland are developing a good, friendly, mutually advantageous collaboration, to the advantage of the two peoples, of security and cooperation in Europe and the world over. We wish the relations between Romania and Iceland to witness more marked development, particularly as regards the cooperation and collaboration in economy, technology, science, culture and in other domains of mutual interest, so that the possibilities of the two countries may be fully capitalized.

Stress is laid in the address on the fact that Romania is paying special attention to the problems of the international life, contributing actively to finding peaceful solutions to the tensions and conflicts, to the resumption and continuation of detente, to the democratization of the international relations, to strengthening the security and collaboration on the European Continent, to setting in a climate of confidence and peace in Europe and the world over, to the implementation of general disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first of all, to liquidating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order.

Highlighting the favorable evolution of the bilateral exchanges, in his address the ambassador of Iceland mentioned inter alia: Your country is following a wise balanced policy, promotes the cooperation among the small and medium-sized countries and is making a valuable contribution particularly to finding peaceful solutions to the difficult international problems. Iceland has also made her contribution to the United Nations efforts for maintaining peace.

The event occasioned an exchange of message between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the President of the Republic of Iceland, Mrs. Vigdis Finnbogadottir.

RCP SENDS MESSAGE TO NORWEGIAN SOCIALIST CONGRESS

AU132030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Mar (AGERPRES)--The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party addressed a message of salute to the delegates to the fourth extraordinary congress of the Socialist Left Party of Norway.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity, the message reads inter alia, to stress our satisfaction at the fruitful collaboration existing between the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Left Party of Norway, expressing our conviction that this contributes to expanding and diversifying the ties between Romania and Norway on multiple planes, to the interest of the two peoples and also contributes to the general cause of progress, detente, independence, security and peace in Europe and the world over.

VJESNIK NOTES SRV'S VIEWS ON NEW DELHI CONFERENCE

AU181305 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 14 Mar 81 p 2

[From the "In Cursive" column by Davor Sosic: "Two-Headed Nonalignment"]

[Text] A few days ago we received, courtesy of the information service of the SRV Embassy in our country, an interview with Nguyen Co Thach, SRV minister of foreign affairs, in which he discusses the results of the New Delhi Nonaligned Foreign Ministers' Conference.

Editorial offices and journalists have become accustomed to this kind of release. They receive them nearly daily from all embassies and receive them in quantities that lead them to think that there is no paper crisis in the world whatsoever.

Minister Nguyen Co Thach is certainly entitled to his own appraisals of the results of the meeting in the Indian capital and it would never even occur to us to deny him that right. However, he concludes his interview with the following sentence: "It is clear that no one else can have the role of Cuba and India in the Nonaligned Movement."

Well, you see, here we have nonalignment as a mythical two-headed bird! Twenty years of nonalignment have confirmed that that movement has not drawn its strength from any mythological motives but from a reality in which all of its members have equal roles. Thanks to that it has continued to exist.

LCY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MEXICAN CP CONGRESS

AU182036 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] The LCY delegation which was led by Andrej Marinc, member of the Central Committee Presidium, to the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Mexico, has returned to Belgrade. In his statement on returning, Marinc stressed that the traditionally good relations between the LCY and the Communist Party of Mexico were also confirmed at this congress. This was the first congress held under legal permission. The congress adopted a program declaration. In the field of international policy it especially stresses the role of the nonaligned and the need for independence, equality and noninterference.

Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, secretary general of the Communist Party of Mexico, was invited to visit Yugoslavia. The members of the delegation also had several meetings with leaders and representatives of the communist parties of Latin America, Marinc pointed out.

PROFESSOR DENIES WRITING ARTICLE IN FRENCH JOURNAL

LD181504 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1342 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Mar (TANJUG)--A leading Yugoslav daily, POLITIKA, today publishes a letter of Dr Mihailo Markovic--one of the eight former professors at the faculty of philosophy in Belgrade--denying his authorship of the article "After Tito's Death" published in No. 6 of the French periodical ALTERNATIVE. The article has caused great indignation in Yugoslavia.

The group of former professors, including Dr Markovic, were barred from lecturing as they had been using, in addition to periodicals accessible to them, their faculty chairs to propagate their ultra-leftist concept of Yugoslav development. This concept has no room for the leading ideopolitical role of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and sees development of self-management in an anarchistic way. Involved here is, virtually, an endeavour for a change in the country's present social system.

POLITIKA also publishes the facsimile of a correction published, at Dr Markovic's request, in No. 9 of the French periodical. The correction says that the article, printed under Dr Markovic's name, is an excerpt from a longer text by Michel Kristin who writes a doctoral dissertation on modern Yugoslavia.

The correction published by ALTERNATIVE also says that Kristin's text was sent by Dr Markovic.

POLITIKA writes today that in the version of the letter sent to it, "Dr Mihailo Markovic omitted the detail that he himself delivered to the French periodical the article whose authorship he now, subsequently, denies." The paper reminds its readers that involved here is an article "substantively anti-Yugoslav in nature which has met with sharp criticism and condemnation amongst the Yugoslav public." This was the reason, it adds, "for the decision of competent organs to take away his passport from Dr Markovic."

The article published under Dr Markovic's name in ALTERNATIVE was qualified as anti-Yugoslav and sharply condemned also at the University of Belgrade. Such political activity by the group of former professors was censured by many prominent scholars and public workers.

SERBIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS BULGARIA

AU181914 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Mar 81 p 7

[Text] A delegation of the Economic Chamber of Serbia yesterday concluded a 2-day return visit to Bulgaria. In contacts with economic officials and managers of that country, they discussed the realization of various agreements in the field of food industry, especially in packaging, and in the construction, textile and chemical industries. The possibilities were examined of the agro-industrial Takovo combine constructing a plant to make "Eurocream" ["Eurokrem"] in Bulgaria, of a department store and a supermarket being constructed in Sofia, and other contracts to be realized.

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE SESSION HELD TODAY

LD181046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Mar (TANJUG)--In the last years the level [illegible]rganization and training of civil protection has grown considerably, both in respect of t[illegible]mber of those taking part and in [word indistinct]. This was emphasized at today's sess[illegible]on of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for National Defense.

As was said, such results have been achieved as a result of more rational investment in developing, equipping and training for civil protection, but also as a result of a new attitude by all subjects of society toward this significant strategic component of defense and self-protection. Similarly, it was emphasized that the practical training of members for the tasks which they would be carrying out in the event of a possible war had been intensified, and that preventive measures for protection had been strengthened.

Civil protection units and headquarters had also confirmed their readiness during natural disasters which occurred in our country in the last few years. It was judged that the units and headquarters had successfully carried out all their tasks in eliminating the consequences of bad weather.

In today's discussion it was said that despite significant successes there are still certain weaknesses which are more the result of an inadequate subjective attitude toward developing and training for civil protection than of a shortage of real material possibilities and other capabilities. This primarily relates to taking and implementing preventive protection measures.

FEC, CHAMBER DELEGATIONS ADOPT 5-YEAR SOCIAL PLAN

LD182110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Mar (TANJUG)--The most important plan document of the Yugoslav Self-Managing Society, the Yugoslav social plan for the period from 1981 to 1985, was adopted in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces today with the full agreement of the delegations of all republics and provinces who, together with the Federal Executive Council, coordinated the country's new 5-year plan.

Our socialist society has acquired a self-managing social plan which will be the framework for the country's overall development in the coming 5 years. The basic feature of the plan is its stable nature. The plan has been agreed upon within somewhat complex economic conditions, and it is therefore understandable that the topical economic situation in the country and the world has had a considerable influence on the overall process of planning at the present moment.

The Yugoslav social plan for the period up to 1985 is a document whose directions for development have been established on the basis of an assessment of the real needs and possibilities of the country. The orientation toward a somewhat slower overall material development than in the preceeding period, with more significant reliance on domestic accumulation and disposable resources, is the expression of the perception that in this period of time many disproportions in economic activity must be overcome in order for conditions for more rapid and more stable growth to be created.

The real social product of the economy as a whole is to grow by an annual average of about 4.5 percent, its industrial production by about 5 percent, and its agricultural production by about 4.5 percent. The envisaged growth in employment is about 2.5 percent, in productivity 2 percent, and the same level should not be exceeded in increases of personal incomes.

An 8 percent rise in exports is one of the strategic orientations of this plan and confirms the conviction that without greater sales of domestic products on the world market stabilization is impossible. Imports have been reduced to a level of 1.1 percent growth per annum. The development of economic relations with foreign countries as a whole should be directed toward reducing the country's relative indebtedness by 1 percent per year, and toward continuing to reduce our economy's dependence upon imports. This is also backed by the investment policy, which places the emphasis on investments which will overcome the economy's structural disproportion, and will equip it as much as possible for exports.

The new plan provides for gross investments in basic funds to rise more slowly than the social product. Investments outside the economy have not been given the "right" to rise, while within the scope of such investments allocations for housing construction will be at a rate of 2.5 percent. Otherwise, 750,000 apartments are to be built in the country by 1985, 280,000 of them in the social sector.

The plan also envisages a considerable increase in food production. The yield of wheat is to stabilize at over 6 million tons per annum, corn at 12 million tons, sugar beets at over 8.7 million tons, and sugar at about 1.1 million tons. For domestic requirements and export in 1985, meat production should be 1.5 million tons and milk production 5.25 billion liters. Accelerated and more stable development of fruit-growing and market gardening is anticipated.

The focus in the development of power engineering will be upon reliance on domestic sources of energy. Construction of new facilities of 7,805 mw will by 1985 bring the country's total electric power capacities up to 21,500 mw, which will suffice for regular supplies to consumers.

According to the plan, in the same year coal production should increase to 82 million tons and oil production to 5 million tons.

All forms of communications and transport will be modernized. With further development of all forms of tourism, the currency receipts from this branch should in the final year of the plan be at least $2 billion.

Opening up of about 740,000 new jobs, and natural wastage, will provide employment for about 1.44 million, so that in 1985 about 6.4 million people will be employed in the country. The plan also contains guidelines to ensure accelerated development of the economically underdeveloped republics, and of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in particular. It is also planned that economic policy measures should coordinate the trends of social reproduction on the unified Yugoslav market which would help guarantee better supplies and slower price rises.

The plan provides for living standards as a whole to rise annually by 2.7 percent; personal incomes to rise by 3 percent, and the social standard by 1.5 percent. Excessive consumption must be cut at all levels, with the federal budget being no exception to this. From 1983, the plan precludes use of primary issues by the federal budget for its own purposes. Development of the credit and monetary system is planned to make for greater use of banking funds for the needs of associated labor. The plan gives priority to development of science and technology, too, and to development of research work. Particular attention is attributed to the strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection and to the development of the information system.

At the end of the session, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces adopted decisions on economic trends at the beginning of 1981.

The Chamber concludes that economic trends at the start of the year point to a marked aggravation of certain problems and trends of social reproduction which threatens--unelss these tendencies are halted--the fulfillment of certain vital goals of the established stabilization policy.

The Chamber considers that conditions and opportunities exist for the existing difficulties and problems to be overcome, and for harmonious and stable economic and social development to be ensured in the forthcoming period by means of consistent application of the agreed policy and with the maximum commitment on the part of all subjects.

In this respect the Chamber considers that it is essential to intensify the social activity which is already under way, in order to halt the negative tendencies in economic development and to create conditions for a more consistent realization of the agreed policy in the resolution for 1981, and for more stable and coordinated development in all sectors of social reproduction.

The Chamber considers that all organizations of associated labor, other self-managing organizations and communities, economic chambers, interest communities for economic relations with foreign countries, banks and other financial organizations, the Federal Executive Council and other Federal organs and organizations, the competent republican, provincial and municipal organs and organizations and other sociopolitical communities and their organs, should--each within the scope of their rights and obligations--most urgently undertake all necessary measures in order to:

--Create conditions for the realization of the rate of production envisaged by the plan, the improvement of supplies of domestically produced and imported raw materials and reproduction materials, and the undertaking of measures and social action to realize the program of spring sowing and the appropriate sowing campaign structure by ensuring the necessary reproduction material, artificial fertilizer and spare parts.

The drawing up of a social agreement for the accomplishment of the goals and tasks in the 5-year plan concerning the development of food production in the period 1981-1985 will be commenced:

--In order to ensure regular and uniform supplies to the market of agricultural food products and other necessary consumer goods, especially medicines;

--In order to create conditions to maintain positive tendencies in increasing exports, particularly to convertible currency areas and to developing countries; work on creating conditions for operation of the currency market in the country will be accelerated;

--In order to undertake appropriate measures to prevent uncontrolled price rises and to slow down inflation in the country;

--In order to implement the agreed pricing policy and the orientations adopted in the agreement of the republics and provinces on implementing pricing policy in 1981. Increases in prices of goods and services will be reexamined and coordinated with the law on the basis of the pricing system, the social control of prices, and with the agreed pricing policy, and unjustifiably increased prices will be restored to the agreed level;

--In order to protect the standard of living of working people and citizens, especially pensioners and workers on the lowest incomes, including the necessary compensations and other social welfare measures;

--In order to prevent phenomena which destroy the unified nature of the Yugoslav market, illegal business activity involving foreign currency and dinars, that is, the reexamination of self-managing agreements and contracts facilitating the realization of forbidden interests;

--In order to bring investments within realistic financial frameworks, and to restrict short-term banking funds from over-flowing into long-term ones, and in order to realize the investment structure in accordance with the agreed policy;

--In order to reexamine the volume of joint and general consumption at all levels, with the aim of maintaining it within the limits of the established disposable funds, so as not to burden further the economy and population, and in order to develop saving at all levels;

--In order to accelerate work on adopting subsidiary and other measures in the sphere of prices and economic activity with foreign countries;

--In order to accelerate work on realizing a program of measures for accomplishing the obligations and tasks deriving from the resolution for 1981, and timely ratification of the program of obligations and tasks deriving from the social plan for the period 1981-1985.

To achieve these tasks, it is necessary that organizations of associated labor, other self-managing organizations and communities, sociopolitical communities and their organs establish their specific responsibilities, their effectiveness and responsibility for all subjects and their schedules for the accomplishment of these tasks.

The Federal Executive Council is charged with submitting to the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces a report in 1981 on the realization of these decisions, with the May analysis on accomplishment of the social plan for the period 1981-1985, with special reference to the proposals and suggestions submitted by delegates in the Chamber debate.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces will, within the scope of its constitutional competence, monitor the realization of the established policy, the implementation of these decisions, the realization of the established measures for implementation of the bases of the plan and will according to need examine and adopt appropriate resolutions.

SLOVENE PARTY SECRETARY COMMENTS ON OPPOSITION

AU180801 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 7 Mar 81 p 5

[Mirko Arsic report on interview with Franc Setinc, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia, granted to KOMUNIST--place and date of interview not given]

[Excerpts] KOMUNIST has interviewed Franc Setinc, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia, about the latest trends in our ideological front: about social criticism and our mental laziness, about the attitude of proclaiming every attack on one's own bureaucratic position to be an attack on the system and the League of Communists, about the meaning of the opposition views of our society and about the "opposition" to inflation and the behavior of the consumer society, about those who think that material values and status symbols are everything, and about the so-called legal opposition and the present paths of ideological and political differentiation in our country.

The first question which KOMUNIST asked Franc Setinc referred to the position of the League of Communists toward the opposition which has been increasingly talked about, and to our shortcomings which we sometimes neglect or do not notice.

"In our circumstances we can speak about opposition only from the viewpoint of its struggle for power and for a monopoly, and that is a struggle against freedom," Franc Setinc said. "Opposition is always dangerous when we underestimate it and when we diminish its significance, but it is likewise dangerous when we overestimate it.

"We should be aware of the fact that precisely our shortcomings are our greatest enemy. They create circumstances and opportunities for the activities of those who agitate against the vital interests of our country. In the struggle against all kinds of opposition we should certainly be more on the offensive and more open in the context of our strivings to realize everything that means for us the essence of socialist self-management. We need even more public confrontations. In this respect it does not mean much to publicly name an individual who is said to be working against our interests while the public hardly knows anything about his machinations, statements and activities. We must beware of that.

"Let us make it clear: I do not underestimate opposition activities and opposition platforms, but I am not in favor of seeing in them the only danger to our society. I am afraid of doing that because we may make our working people direct their attention to that only.

"The opposition is sometimes composed of groups that are marginal both in their numbers and their actual influence in society, for they possess no wide social support (I am speaking about the situation in Slovenia). I am saying this because if some phenomena get exaggerated our people may get the impression that we should invest much energy in our struggle against the opposition, even more than in the settling of the burning social issues."

[Question] Sometimes we do not publish the texts that we are criticizing. Some people do not even realize that we display in that way how poorly we are informed. It is a poor method for an ideological struggle against the enemies of our socialism.

[Answer] "In Slovenia, we did not struggle, say, against the attempts to falsify the national liberation struggle only by mentioning the name and the views of a person, which is to say in words only. Had we not published those views (for instance those of Kocbek) we would not have achieved much.

"We would also not achieve anything if we forbade the publication of the request to set up a new magazine and if we forbade dialogue. We said: 'You invoked some public opinion. We shall begin a dialogue in the SAWP and we shall discuss your platform.' What should we gain if we only spoke about a request in Slovenia to set up some magazine and did not publish the request?

"Of course, this position as a rule of behavior is also confirmed by some exceptions, when it is a matter of texts with an overt hostile content and texts which offend humanity and morals. I think that one should not start a dialogue with those authors, but should struggle against them and inform the public of the nature and the aims of their activities, of course with good arguments."

How the Bureaucrats Defend Themselves

[Question] It sometimes happens that a critical attitude toward an occurrence in society which deserves to be criticized is proclaimed an opposition attitude.

[Answer] "Yes, this happens, too. This phenomenon is linked with our mental laziness. But it can often be explained by the fact that an official or a forum proclaim an attack on their bureaucratic positions as an attack on the system and on the League of Communists, which is very dangerous. There are officials and also some closed forums that defend their poor work and lack of responsibility by saying that the party is slack. Of course, the correct solution of this problem lies above all in the social relations of a community in which nobody can claim that he is always right and that the others must listen."

[Question] We have never had a so-called workers opposition. Our opposition was born in political and intellectual circles.

[Answer] "That is true. If the workers opposition were against socialism and socialist self-management--although both are still in the cradle--it would be against itself. Nevertheless we do not take sufficiently into account that 'opposition' against inflation and the manners of a consumer society have been existing for some time. Such manners have been annoying workers for years. The workers struggle against them--even in the form of strikes--within the framework of self-management. The question is whether we have tackled them with sufficient seriousness. At the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, for instance, we said--it was, it may be said, our 'moment of truth'--that inflation is the greatest attack on the interests of the workers class, for it is precisely inflation that alienates their labor. We demanded, for instance, that investment be reduced by one-half, but in some places they have not even touched it. In many respects this applies to various other forms of spending in which much approval was expressed of the 13th session, but in practice little was done.

"We should not be so immodest and facilely say that the workers class is satisfied. It is not satisfied; on the contrary, when it faces reality, it is polemical and very critical. The process of democratization in decisionmaking on income is developing, but that does not mean that the workers class is fully satisfied, although it is aware of the difficulties that bother us."

[Question] Not having had a workers opposition, we have thought that the dissatisfaction of workers has had no political nature.

[Answer] "Our workers class of course is not so dissatisfied that it will search for a way outside the socialist self-managing system, for its greatest opportunities lie precisely in the system."

[Question] So there is an opposition and an "opposition." Which is more dangerous?

[Answer] "Realistically the most dangerous one is the opposition that demands a return to state socialism, to centralist management of society, and that would question the social ownership foundations of our relations and directions of our development."

[Question] The opposition standing on bourgeois positions is also not innocent.

[Answer] "The dogmatic opposition generates the other one, the bourgeois. Any opposition--I am now talking about actual opposition forces and not those that have been imagined or blown up (those are thought up by people who turn any criticism into a great gain for their careers)--calls for the use of certain measures and by this fact alone narrows down the opportunities for democratizing society. Of course we have defense mechanisms against such dangers."

[Question] Is there a legal opposition in our society?

[Answer] "There is. I say 'opposition' conditionally: An opposition in ourselves, in the gulf between our words and deeds, as well as in the contradictions between state and social property, between the party in the old sense and the League of Communists as a new quality of vanguard in socialist self-management. This position arises from the fact that there is not enough ideological struggle. Not enough, because one must create unity through the process of differentiation. We have even too much differentiation when it is a matter of meetings, nonpayment of membership fees and so forth, but not enough ideological and political differentiation. These kinds of differentiation are necessary both in the party and in society. The opposition we are talking about causes the most damage. The most dangerous opposition is the one which appears to be in favor of the party and socialist self-management, but in fact accepts everything in words only.

"With incorrect decisions on investment, it works against stabilization, against conclusions and decisions of the League of Communists, and thus against the vital interests of our society. It adopts decisions to construct large projects and waste money, regardless of the present difficulties and regardless of the fact that some collectives lack money even for workers' personal incomes.

"Considering the difficulties which bother us now, this opposition is dangerous both for the League of Communists and society in general. It is not prepared to face reality and the critical situation, nor to join in the efforts for long-term stabilization. There are also some people who work not only for group property interests but also for their personal ones, which is even more dangerous."

NOVA MAKEDONIJA ANSWERS DRAGOYCHEVA MEMOIRS

AU191001 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 13 Mar 81 p 2

[Unattributed commentary: "A New Version of Greater Bulgarian Nationalists"]

[Excerpts] In recent days the second edition of the revised third volume of the memoirs of Tsola Dragoycheva, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, appeared in Bulgarian bookshops. The book contains, among other things, a chapter entitled the "Macedonian Question," which abounds in slanders by that high Bulgarian official against the SFRY, the Yugoslav Communist Party and Macedonia. As is known, this pamphlet of Greater Bulgarian claims was first published at the beginning of 1979 as a special brochure entitled "On Class and Internationalist Positions." Only the chapter discussed here has been changed in the new revised edition that is now on sale in bookshops. The grave anti-Yugoslav slanders included in the original version of the book have been now written in an even blacker form.

"Hegemonist Policy" of the Yugoslav Communist Party

The memoirs that have already been written once and especially those to which some political significance is attached and which concern international relations, as is the case with Dragoycheva's memoirs, are usually rewritten for two reasons: Whenever it is believed that the subject matter discussed should once again be made topical and, as much as possible, the focal point of political interest of the domestic public and, what is even more important, whenever it is considered desirable to incite even more a campaign that has been started and slanders that have been made, in this case against Yugoslavia and Macedonia.

New anti-Yugoslav pamphlets have been constantly published in Sofia since the appearance of the first version of Dragoycheva's memoirs. The publication of the memoirs and especially of the revised part of the memoirs has provided political support for the claims expressed in the pamphlets against Macedonia and the Macedonian nation. Dragoycheva in fact provides a justification for all past and future claims of that kind and especially for that country's historians and their known activities in connection with the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

Motivated by these reasons, Dragoycheva sarcastically said in the first version of her memoirs that the AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] decisions had the "miraculous" power of "giving birth to a new nation in the Balkans," that is, the Macedonian nation. Now she develops this statement further with new claims that before the war the Yugoslav Communist Party "slipped down" into the nationalist, Greater Serbian and Greater Yugoslav positions not only in relation to Macedonia but also in relation to all other Balkan states.

Longing For "Motherland Bulgaria"

Of course, Dragoycheva is not saying all that to save neighboring countries from "the Greater Yugoslav appetite" of the Yugoslav Communist Party but only to say that there is no Macedonian nation because, you see, "Macedonianism" is an "invention" of the Greater Serbian chauvinists. There are only Bulgarians, who are a component part of the Bulgarian nation.

To be more "convincing" in these slanders of hers, Dragoycheva writes that all that was done behind the backs of the Macedonian communists and the population of Macedonia who, according to her, "continued to consider themselves Bulgarian and openly longed to return to the boundaries of their motherland, that is, to Bulgaria." It is for these reasons, Dragoycheva further asserts, that Macedonia's representatives did not attend the [AVNOJ] session in Jajce at which Vardar Macedonia was "swallowed" by Yugoslavia; the Yugoslav Communist Party had lost confidence in Macedonian communists and feared their principled opposition to the Greater Yugoslav solution of the Macedonian question.

For Dragoycheva there is obviously nothing in the history of Macedonia that cannot be explained by the pro-Bulgarian character of Macedonia's population. Dragoycheva's obvious intention is to question the very foundations of Macedonian statehood. It is not difficult to discover the reason for that. According to Dragoycheva, the Yugoslav Communist Party, as the alleged champion of Greater Yugoslav hegemonism, seized Macedonia. And it seized it not just from anyone. It seized it from Bulgaria.

Historical facts are obviously not essential to Dragoycheva. Combining documents the substance of which border on fantasy, she presents to the reader an updated view of Greater Bulgarian chauvinism in relations to the Macedonian nation. For that reason it can be justly said that, if the publication of the first version of her memoirs was motivated by the need to fill the gap that had existed in the Bulgarian historiography on the war period and the first postwar years, then the publication of the rewritten part of her memoirs now represents a further step in politically formulating Bulgarian nationalism.

Briefly, it provides open political support for the greater Bulgarian appetites and, in general, for Bulgarianism [Bugarstinata] in the darkest meaning of that word.

Dragoycheva now goes even so far as to claim that Macedonia's population had carried out its "self-determination" during the war. She asserts that the Macedonian regional [party] committee's act of joining the BCP was an act of self-determination. That act was carried out without any pressures from any of the sides involved and "reflected" the freely expressed will and aspiration of the Macedonian communists and the Macedonian population. That population also carried out an act of its self-determination when, according to the author, "joyfully welcomed the Bulgarian Army uniting Vardar Macedonia with Bulgaria."

Well, this then is what Dragoycheva writes. Having in mind primarily the memoirs of that high Bulgarian official but also in general everything that the Bulgarian historiography has published against Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav Communist Party and Macedonia so far, it must be said that these activities of Sofia incite the greater Bulgarian appetites and are directly aimed against the principles of good neighborhood and cooperation and ultimately against peace and understanding in the Balkans.

BULGARIAN BOOK 'NEGATES' MACEDONIAN NATION

AU181705 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] A book, "The Fate of Bulgaria Through Scientists' Eyes," has been published in Sofia. In the well-known chauvinist way, it negates the existence of the Macedonian nation, its history and culture. The book openly attacks Yugoslav historiography for, as the author alleges, falsifying historical truth. Through interviews with leading Bulgarian historians, the author attempts to prove in his book the Bulgarian nature of the Macedonian nation, its history and culture. The author asserts that some Bulgarian historians who formerly accepted the historical reality of the Macedonian people's independence has erred.

SKOPJE CEREMONY PAYS TRIBUTE TO MACEDONIAN JEWS

AU182113 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Mar 81 p 6

[Text] Skopje, 11 Mar (TANJUG)--With the playing of the Yugoslav national anthem and Lenin's funeral march, and with the laying of wreaths and flowers at the monument to the Jewish victims of the World War II at the city cemetary at Butel and at the memorial plaque at the former Bulgarian concentration camp in Skopje, tribute was paid today to 7,132 Macedonian Jews who were deported and killed at the Treblinka death camp in Poland.

On this day 30 years ago, the Bulgarian fascist occupiers carried out an action which they had long been preparing, to collect all the Macedonian Jews of Skopje, Bitola and Stip and hand them over to the German Nazis on the basis of an agreement concluded on 22 February 1943 by (Theodor Danokr), at that time ambassador of the Third Reich in Sofia, and Aleksandur Velev, Bulgaria's commissioner for Jewish questions. The Macedonian Jews in a temporary Bulgarian collection camp, in the buildings of the Skopje tobacco monopoly, were exposed to unthought-of crimes.

Some 7,315 people passed through the Bulgarian camp in Skopje. Between 22 and 29 March, 7,132 of these were sent on the road of no return.

KOSOVO NEWSPAPER OUTLINES ECONOMIC DRAFT PLAN

AU181806 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 14 Mar 81 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Kosovo's Draft Plan for Up to 1985 Approved"]

[Text] The social draft plan of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo for the period 1981-85 was approved at yesterday's meeting of the province's Executive Council, chaired by Deputy Chairman Riza Sapundzija.

Development during the coming 5-year period will be directed toward particular branches and activities which will determine such structures of the economy as to guarantee the province's projected socioeconomic development.

The fulfillment of these great and complicated tasks, as stipulated, will be achieved partly during the current and partly during the coming 5-year period.

One of the priority tasks in the coming 5-year period is to secure as large a scale of employment as possible. The plan therefore stipulates maximal investments for the creation of new jobs.

As regards the development of various economic branches, particular attention has been devoted, apart from industry which will be an important component, to the development of agriculture, in the social as well as the private sector, and to increasing the number of people actively employed in agriculture.

The plan also stipulates that investments needed in the electricity generating branch be secured from funds other than those stipulated for the more rapid development of Kosovo. However, this does not exclude construction concerned with generating capacity, or securing raw materials to be utilized primarily for the needs of the province and others.

The development of social activities also stipulated the rationalization of development. Stress has been placed on quality, as opposed to quantity. Stabilization forms the foundation of such a definition, which means that in this plan investments must be placed within the available investment funds.

According to the stipulated dynamic for Kosovo's overall development during the coming period, the social production of the economy as a whole must increase at an average annual rate of 7.5-8 percent. In the social sector, this rate is stipulated at 8.2-8.9 percent, whereas in the individual sector it is 4.1 percent. The average annual rate of increase in industry and mining must be raised to 8.5-10 percent, whereas in agriculture to 5.7 percent.

In connection with these rates of increase, the determination of lower alternative rates of increase predominated in the Executive Council. [Sentence as published] Similarly, the Council concluded that in addition to the plan for the development of Kosovo for the 1981-85 period, the social contracts pertaining to the future 5-year development must also be sent to the Assembly.

Yesterday's meeting also approved the report on preparations pertaining to organizing and implementing the registration of the population, families and dwellings in 1981, as well as the bill for supplementary communal funds for the current year.

SPLIT YOUTH PAPER TEMPORARILY BANNED FOR 'INSULTS'

LD181756 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1735 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Split, 18 Mar (TANJUG)--The district attorney's office in Split adopted a decision today to ban temporarily the distribution of issue No. 17 of OMLADINSKA ISKRA, the organ of the municipal conference of the Split Federation of Socialist Youth. This paper, according to the opinion of the district attorney's office, crudely insults the feelings of believers of Christian faiths in the SFRY.